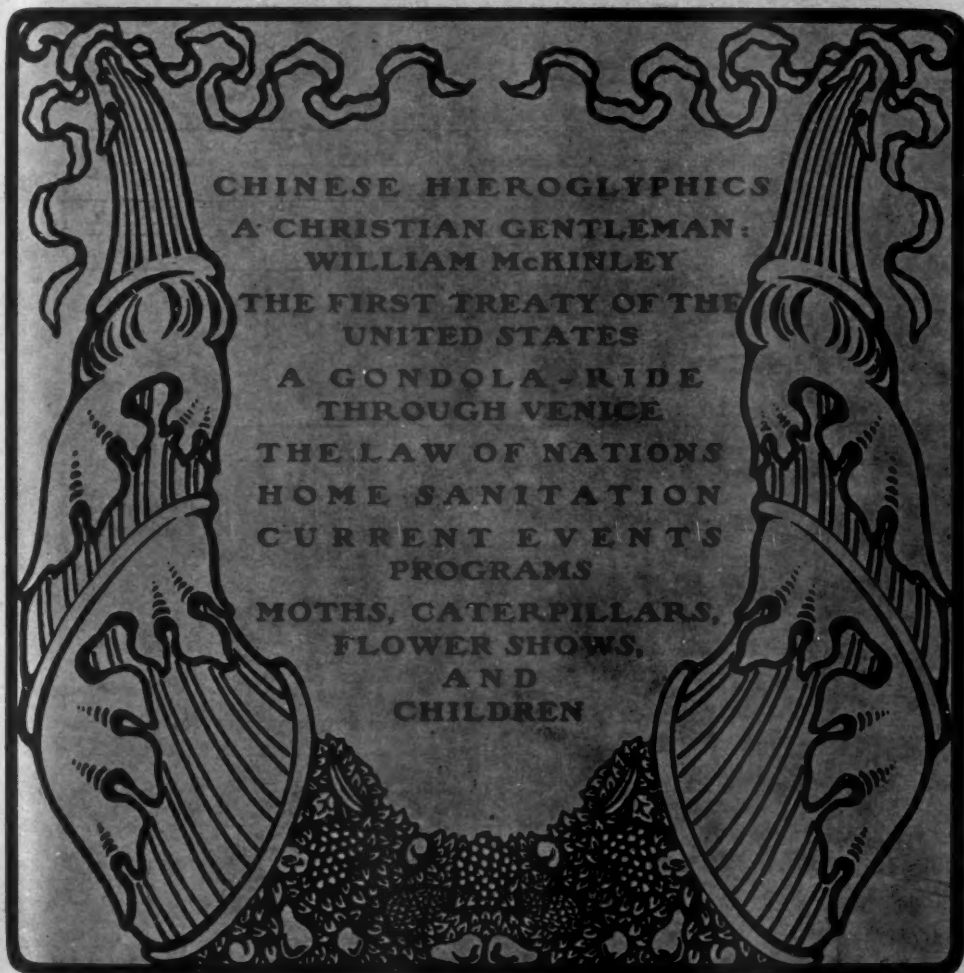


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1901

The
CHAUTAUQUAN
Magazine



CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY



GENERAL OFFICES

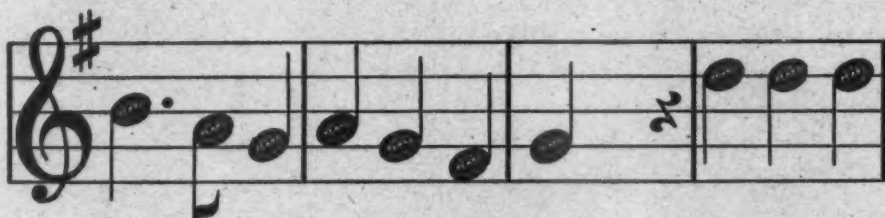


CLEVELAND • OHIO

ONE SPEECH ONE AIR ONE SOAP



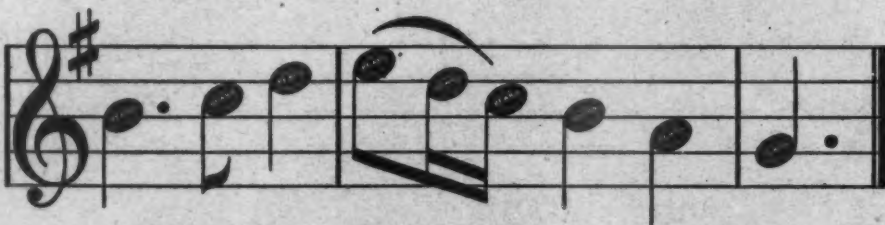
Pears' Soap! 'tis of thee, Sweet queen of



Pu - ri - ty! Of thee I sing; Soap by our



Fathers tried, Soap of two Nations' pride, Of thee on



every side, loud praises ring.

All rights secured.



National Gallery, London.

PORTRAIT OF THE DOGE LOREDANO.

By Giovanni Bellini.

See page 197.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magazine for Self-Education.

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Highway & Byway

WHEN the national bereavement caused Theodore Roosevelt, the vice-president, to become president of the United States, a profound sense of responsibility, and of the possible effect of apprehension on the prosperity of the country, prompted him to add to the constitutionally prescribed pledge one of a voluntary and highly significant character. He solemnly declared to the members of the cabinet who were present that he would continue "absolutely unbroken" the policy of McKinley. This announcement had a reassuring effect on the business situation, which had received a severe shock and seemed actually threatened with serious depression. A day or two later came the further announcement that the members of the cabinet would all be retained, or urged to remain at their respective posts till the end of the term. At the same time an official statement was given to the press embodying the policy of the new president—or rather, his conception and understanding of the policy of his predecessor, which he had pledged himself to carry out in spirit, if not to the letter.

That important statement contained a number of definite propositions, the most noteworthy being: The arbitration of international disputes; commercial peace, reciprocity and the avoidance of tariff wars through reasonable concessions to our European customers; the construction of the isthmian canal and the Pacific cable; the protection of the savings of the people by means of sound laws and fit appointments; and the encouragement of the merchant marine.

These will easily be recognized as the principles and measures for which the lamented president stood. Mr. Roosevelt has added nothing of his own, and the people of the United States are now satisfied that the man whose vigor, independence, courage, and honesty they had so warmly admired will

make a conservative, careful and judicious chief executive. The change in the personal aspect of the executive branch of the government will not produce any departure from the program for which the majority of the voters declared in the fall of 1900, when they reelected Mr. McKinley.

While duly honoring Mr. Roosevelt for his wise and modest course, one may recall the fact that the vice-presidents who have in the past succeeded to the presidency by virtue of the constitutional devolution of power have come to grief politically through attempting changes of policy. Not one of them received a nomination for the presidency at the expiration of the accidental term of that office. General Arthur was so dignified and discreet a president that he was widely believed to deserve a nomination, but the convention of 1884 set him aside in favor of the brilliant Mr. Blaine, who was defeated. Mr. Roosevelt was regarded as a presidential candidate, and just before the Buffalo tragedy a movement in his favor was set on foot in the middle west. There is little doubt that he will be a prominent candidate in 1904, and to many shrewd politicians his nomination is a practical certainty.

Meantime he is expected to put aside all ambition and all political designs and devote himself to the faithful and energetic performance of his duties. Mr. Roosevelt, though the youngest of our presidents, has had exceptionally varied experience in public life—as civil service commissioner, New York police commissioner, and governor of the state of New York. In the last named office he exhibited remarkable qualities, and his administration was an eminently successful one. The act for the taxation of franchises as real estate, and the tenement-house reform law, were passed at his earnest solicitation. He proved himself as practical as he was straightforward and high-minded.

It must be admitted that in Europe,

especially in Germany, Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the presidency created some alarm. The more "imperialist" press described him as a "chauvinist" and aggressive advocate of the Monroe doctrine in its extreme signification of "marching



THE LATE
RT. REV. HENRY B. WHIPPLE,
Episcopal Bishop of
Minnesota.

Europe out of America." But there is no warrant for this assumption. President Roosevelt will not go beyond President Cleveland and Mr. Olney in his construction of the Monroe policy, and he has expressed his disapproval of "bluster" and threats and aggression. The old-world powers have nothing to fear from the present administration if they intend to respect American traditions and principles in the western hemisphere. And there is no reason for supposing that they entertain any ambitions incompatible with known traditional views of American statesmanship.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

Has the Republican party a new platform? There have been frequent and significant references in the press to the "Buffalo platform," and Washington correspondents have stated that the new chief magistrate has determined to adopt Mr. McKinley's last public speech and final message to the world as his guiding chart. That speech, which created a veritable sensation, was in reality an amplified exposition of the liberal principles which had been guardedly expressed by the late president during his southwestern tour in May. Democrats and Independents vied with the Republicans in extolling that epoch-marking utterance. To some it seemed little short of amazing that the author of the McKinley tariff act should so emphatically and earnestly have proclaimed propositions which the militant high protectionist characterized as free-trade heresies.

Beyond doubt Mr. McKinley had undergone a radical change of view as regards the country's trade policy. He had formed the conclusion that the United States had outgrown the protective system, and that many

duties were no longer necessary either for revenue or for industrial defense. He held that the question of extending our foreign markets and finding an outlet for our surplus products was the most pressing of all that confronted the nation. In the Buffalo address the terms, the words used, were almost as thought-provoking as the ideas put forth. "The period of exclusiveness is past," said Mr. McKinley; "commercial wars are unprofitable;" only "a policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals." The figures of our export trade were characterized as "appalling" and Americans were warned against reposing in fancied security and imagining that the balances would continue to grow, that Europe would continue to buy without selling approximately equal amounts, and that the United States could defy the world.

This was the argumentative defense of reciprocity, and, undeniably, had Mr. McKinley lived, he would have exerted his powerful influence to secure the ratification of the treaties now before the senate. He would have encountered determined opposition, but not a few of the conservative Republican senators have become converted to reciprocity. Messrs. Hanna and Cullom are notable representatives of this group.

President Roosevelt will not have as free a hand as his lamented predecessor had, and pressure from him may be resented. Much will depend on the strength of the reciprocity movement among the manufacturers, who are to hold a special convention for the purpose of urging and agitating the policy of concession, "give and take," and lower



St. Louis.—"We're next, b'gum!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

duties. Mr. Roosevelt will be conservative and moderate, but the great economic question cannot be ignored or slurred over.

suffering people. Veto of the suggestion is prompted by good taste and common sense.

"The McKinley Islands."

It is assured that a costly monumental structure to commemorate the virtues and achievements of William McKinley will be erected in the cemetery at Canton, Ohio, and it is to be hoped that it will be more impressive than those which commemorate Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, and Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. A memorial project to which national importance is also guaranteed calls for the building of a McKinley arch at Washington, in connection with the national boulevard and memorial bridge across the Potomac which has been urged upon the attention of congress for several years. Another idea coming from "a high source at the capital" has been caught up with favor by a certain section of the press, not without a shock to the more thoughtful public, who are inclined to respect the ancient landmarks. It is proposed to call the Philippine archipelago by the name of "The McKinley Islands." In behalf of this proposition it is urged that the old name perpetuates the memory of a foreign despot, who never did anything for the islands but oppress them, and that it is an unpleasant reminder of the centuries of Spanish misrule which were terminated by Admiral Dewey's victory. The new name, it is argued, will appropriately mark the era of liberty and progress which President McKinley's policy is opening for the islands. Striking as the suggestion is, and attractive as it may perhaps seem at first thought, the reasons against the change are too weighty to be overruled. It would be little short of barbarity for us to do away with a name which has the prescriptive right of four hundred years' possession of the field. The Filipino is as patriotically proud of his name as the American is of his own national cognomen, and probably has as little regard for the Philip commemorated in the appellation as we have for that Amerigo Vespucci who somehow left his name to the continent which should have been Columbia. "Louisiana," though named for a French king, was allowed to retain its name when adopted by the United States. It would have been a pity to change it to Jefferson. Surely McKinley himself would have been the first to raise his hand against a proffered honor which would change the map of the world and outrage the sensibilities of a long-

The question which has naturally arisen, and which is being discussed with passionate earnestness, is the suppression or "extermination" of anarchy. What can society do to protect its official chiefs and representatives? What *must* it do, and how far should it and ought it to go? What methods and remedies promise to be effective? These are the general heads of the discussion, and the differences of opinion are the widest conceivable.

On the one hand newspapers, prominent men, and even ministers have advocated the severest measures of repression, such as the infliction of cruel and unusual penalties on anarchists guilty of crime; the deportation to some island or banishment of all men and women who profess anarchistic doctrines; the organization of an international system of espionage and general coöperation against revolutionary societies; the prohibition of such societies and of meetings and publications for the propagation of anarchistic views; the limitation of free speech in general, and so on. It is, of course, in the highest degree improbable that any of these suggestions will be adopted after a sober, second thought. But it is certain that congress will be called upon to consider some practical proposals looking toward the exclusion of anarchistic immigrants and the safeguarding of federal officials by national instead of state legislation.

In a number of cities committees have been appointed to inquire closely and carefully into the problem, and to recommend legislation that would stand the test of judicial scrutiny. The constitutional restrictions have to be considered, and also the spirit and genius of the American system of government. It is to be borne in mind that revolutionary anarchism is not an American product at all. It is an importation from



FRED W. ATKINSON,
Superintendent of Public
Instruction in the
Philippines.

Europe — Italy, Russia, Germany, Poland, France, and Austria. The policy of rigorous repression has failed in Europe, and, in the words of President Nash of Lombard College, we have nothing to learn from the despotic and arbitrary governments. Senator



THE LATE BARON
ADOLF ERIK NORDENSKJÖLD,
Noted Swedish Explorer,
Geologist, and Naturalist.

the case of a handful of nobody can pronounce.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, in a speech which attracted considerable attention, blamed "yellow journalism" more for revolutionary outrages than he did the anarchical press proper. In legislative remedies he expressed no faith, but he appealed to public opinion to frown upon every form of lawlessness, violence, and bigotry. Approval of lynch law, the killing and burning of negroes, the unbridled license of campaign speakers and partisan organs, the use of physical force by strikers — these and other phenomena, by no means exceptional with us, are breeders of anarchy. We must learn to conduct our campaigns with moderation and sobriety, and refrain from bitter and scurrilous denunciation of opponents. We must inculcate respect for law and the will of the people. We must conform our practice to our theory.

Honest criticism of society is not only proper, but essential to progress. Free speech and the freedom of the press are safeguards, not disadvantages. They strengthen free government, and do not impair it. They lessen and discourage violent attacks, and do not inspire them. No doubt there has been abuse

Dolliver, of Iowa, in an address at Chicago, while approving reasonable measures against anarchy, uttered the following warning:

But these remedies in order to be effective must not invade the sense of justice which is universal, nor the traditions of civil liberty which we have inherited from our fathers. The bill of rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind, reaching toward the ages to come, to be mutilated in the least in order to meet

of free speech and free publication, but greater vigilance on the part of the authorities will prevent that evil in the future. In every state in the union there is law enough to punish incitement to murder and the advocacy of physical force as a means of "reform" just as there is law enough to suppress incitement to arson, burglary and other crimes. If existing laws were vigorously enforced, and if public opinion were alert and active, the need of new legislation would indeed be slight.



The Pan-American Congress.

There is considerable evidence that the Pan-American idea or movement is regarded with apprehension in Europe. Therefore the Congress of the American Republics, which will be in session at the City of Mexico at the time this reaches the reader, will be studied with interest and concern on the other side of the water. The people of the western hemisphere, on the other hand, confidently anticipate beneficial results of the most varied and important character.

James G. Blaine was the originator and first champion of Pan-Americanism. Thanks to his efforts a congress of delegates of North and South American governments was held during the second administration of Grover Cleveland. That congress discussed many questions affecting the relations between the American nations, and made a number of recommendations looking to closer ties, improved commerce, and reciprocity. The practical results, however, of that meeting have been rather disappointing.

The present congress meets under more favorable circumstances. The distrust of the United States which European diplomacy has so assiduously cultivated in Central and



Some things that do not tend to discourage anarchy.

—The Detroit Evening News.

South America has been dispelled in a measure, and our southern neighbors no longer fear the assumption by the northern republic of a sort of protectorate over them. The projected conference has encountered difficulties of another nature, and disruption or failure has seemed imminent more than once. Chile has had boundary disputes with her neighbors, and the Venezuelan and Colombian troubles have also threatened to interfere with the consummation of the scheme. At this writing the assembling of the congress, all the American republics participating, is placed beyond doubt.

What will be the work before the congress? No official program has been prepared. Mr. Volney W. Foster, one of the American delegates, states that the following subjects will be submitted for consideration:

Closer relations between Central and South American states and the United States.

Promotion of reciprocal relations.

Establishment of a uniform professional standard, so that a physician or other professional man can practise his profession without securing a diploma in his adopted country.

Establishing a uniform system for reporting the presence and the development of contagious and infectious diseases in this country, giving warnings to those who are traveling of danger at infected points.

Formulation of uniform custom regulations in all the American governments.

Multiplication of international and transcontinental railway and telegraph lines between American countries.

Establishment of a permanent international court and the promotion of a plan of arbitration.

Perfection of the uniform system of extradition adopted by many of the republics on the recommendation of the last conference, and its extension to other states.

Should the congress make definite recommendations with regard to any of the subjects, it is believed that the governments represented will make a determined and honest effort to secure legislative action along the lines indicated. Possibly the internal and external relations of our neighbors may be favorably affected by this meeting. The United States, at all events, cannot fail to reap substantial advantage from it, for it sincerely desires peace and progress on the southern continent and contemplates aggression upon none of the republics which are protected by the Monroe doctrine from old-world encroachment.



Terms of the Chinese Protocol.

The China problem is at last "solved" — with net results of a rather doubtful character. After innumerable delays and controversies between the concert and the Chinese

government, and among the powers themselves, the protocol embodying the terms of the settlement was signed early last month, and the last obstacle to the evacuation of Peking and the Metropolitan Province of Pechili was thereby removed.

Europe has welcomed this conclusion of a tragedy that at one time threatened the greatest upheaval in modern history — the partition of China — with keen satisfaction and relief. The United States had practically withdrawn from the concert months before, though it continued to have material influence in the counsels of the envoys, and championed moderation and conciliation to the end.

The two great principles for which the United States and England have stood in the Far Eastern politics are well known — the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire, and the "open door" or equal trade opportunities for all. These principles have been successfully upheld. The *status quo ante bellum* will be preserved, but with one very big exception. That exception is Manchuria, which is now completely dominated by Russia, and which, in all probability, will remain Russian. The question of the retransfer of that great province has, indeed, been raised recently, but without vigor and effect. The powers will not risk serious trouble with Russia over Manchuria, and they appear to be resigned to the accomplished fact.

As to the terms of the protocol, they have undergone no slight modification, and as finally agreed upon they are substantially as follows:

1. The guilty leaders of the Boxer rebellion to be severely punished. The Chinese government claims that this demand has already been met, but evidence is wanting, and while some executions have taken place, doubt is openly expressed as to the alleged infliction of the prescribed penalties on a number of prominent offenders.

2. The payment of a war indemnity of \$337,000,000 in thirty-nine years, the principal to bear interest at the rate of four per



WILLIAM B. RIDGELY,
Of Illinois, appointed Comptroller of the Currency.

cent annually, and the total to be raised by means of the *likin* (or internal transit dues), the foreign customs, and the salt tax.

3. The forts at Taku to be demolished; communication to be kept open between the sea and Peking, and strong legation forces to be maintained at the capital.

4. The importation of arms and munitions of war to be prohibited to China and her subjects for a period of two years (not forever, as was originally proposed).

5. The *tsung-li-yamen* to be abolished, and a modern foreign office of defined powers and small membership to be appointed in its place.

These are the main articles of the agreement. No doubt some of them will be fulfilled, but even moderate organs of European opinion declare that most of them will be dead letters, and that the position of foreigners in China will be worse than ever, the Chinese having received striking illustrations of the division and discord among the western powers, and their inability to agree upon any policy toward the treatment of the Far East. Disturbances are freely predicted, and the resumption of missionary and commercial activity in the interior will probably be obstructed. It is significant that the opening of the empire to trade was not insisted upon, though some of the powers favored it. The commercial treaties with China, however, are to be revised and made more liberal. Certain philosophical students of the East held that Europe cannot dominate Asia, and that the comparative failure of the "concert" is, in the long run, the best possible result for the civilization of the West.



Franco-Russian Alliance.

The trip of Nicholas II. to France, and his incidental meeting with the Emperor of Germany, has afforded a fruitful theme for speculation. At the Rheims banquet the czar and President Loubet reaffirmed and reproclaimed to Europe the dual alliance. The words used were as emphatic as those which startled Europe in 1896. Loubet spoke of the "fraternity of arms" between the two countries, and of the necessity of maintaining the balance of power. The czar asserted the pacific purposes of the alliance and its determination to protect the rights of Russia and France without injuring the rights of others.

There are Frenchmen who depreciate the value of the alliance because it does not promise the reconquest of Alsace and Lor-

raine, the provinces lost to Germany in 1870. But the statesmanlike policy of the third republic is not retroactive; it looks solely to the future. Without the support of Russia France would be weak and isolated, and in constant danger of attack from Germany, whose military and economic strength is much greater now than it was thirty years ago. On the other hand, Russia has a free hand in the Far East and in Central Asia owing to the certainty of coöperation with her forces on the part of the French army



THE CZAR AND CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

and navy. Russia has secured Manchuria practically without a struggle, and had not the alliance existed the annexation of that valuable part of China would have been vetoed by Great Britain. In the near East, in Asia Minor and European Turkey, Russian designs are in abeyance, but that is because the czar is not ready to move. Peace is doubtless assured in Europe for years, and peace is the desire of every old-world power.

On the internal situation of France the formal renewal of the bond with Russia will have a beneficial effect. The enemies of the republic are implacable and persistent, and their strongest weapon has been the loud

assertion that the alliance was imperilled by the radical and "anti-patriotic" attitude of the ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau, to which the czar was alleged to be hostile. This weapon has been knocked out of their hands, and the government is considerably strengthened. Alliances are dictated by interest, not by sympathy. There is little in common between the French republic and the Russian autocracy, but the international association renders their offensive and defensive union a matter of necessity to both. Interference with the domestic and internal policies is no part of the privilege or duty devolving upon an ally. Nicholas II. may not like the French ministry, which owes its exceptionally prolonged tenure to Socialist support, but he must deal with such governments as he finds.

No doubt he has more liking for Germany, but alliance with her is impossible, though friendly relations are maintained between the two countries, and the antagonism of interests in Asia Minor and Persia is concealed as much as possible. What the czar discussed with Emperor William at the Dantzig meeting remains a secret. Not improbably, the tariff question. The German "agrarian" tariff is a menace to Russia's grain producers. There is some talk of a reciprocity treaty of commerce between France and Russia as an outgrowth of the military alliance.

The British Census.

The preliminary tables of the British census taken in April afford material for



LET 'EM DIG THE CANAL.

This revolutionary movement in South America should be turned to some purpose.

—Minneapolis Journal.

interesting comparison and studies. The population of the United Kingdom is now 41,454,578, the increase since 1891 being 3,721,656. Scotland, for the first time, equals Ireland in population, having 4,471,957 inhabitants against the 4,456,546 inhabitants of Ireland. The population of the latter part of the United Kingdom continues to decrease, however, and is now about 250,000 less than a decade ago. The rate of the decrease is but 50 per cent of that of the previous decade, a fact which is held to indicate a considerable improvement in the economic and political conditions of Ireland.

For England and Wales the decennial increase is 12.17 per cent. There has been a falling off in the "natural" rate of increase—that is, the excess of births over deaths—but emigration has been reduced and, but for the African war, would probably have been exceeded by immigration. There is an excess of females amounting to over 1,082,000. An improved standard of living is evidenced by the increase in the number of houses in process of construction, such gain being no less than 62 per cent. While there is much uneasiness over the "drift cityward" and the desertion of the rural sections, and earnest discussion of ways and means of attracting the people "back to the land," it is important to note that the population has increased much more rapidly in the smaller cities than in the largest, the separation from country being much more complete in the case of the latter.

There are those who assert that in her steadily declining birth-rate Great Britain has as serious a problem as France, whose statesmen and economists have for several years been agitating the subject of "depopulation." France is practically stationary as regards population. Such slight increase as is revealed by the latest figures is due to immigration. Bills are pending for the encouragement of marriage and large families by pensions and a tax on bachelors, and some writers urge the importation of French



MARQUIS ITO,

Japan's leading Statesman who is now touring the United States.

Canadians to maintain the predominance of the national elements over the foreign immigrants. Here are figures recently presented in the French press as showing the dangerous decay of France and the growth of her neighbors and rivals in Europe:

	1850.	1900.
France (population) . . .	35,260,000	38,600,000
United Kingdom	27,369,000	41,484,000
Germany	35,397,000	56,345,000
Austria-Hungary	30,727,000	45,107,000
Italy	23,617,000	32,449,000

In four decades Germany gained nearly 21,000,000 inhabitants, the United Kingdom over 14,000,000, Austria-Hungary an equal number, and Italy nearly 9,000,000. France's increase is insignificant—3,340,000, and even this rate is not now maintained, for in the ten years ended with 1896 the total increase amounted to but 299,000. The population problem in France, in a word, is the insufficiency of births to maintain the native national strength. The average number of children in a modern French family is under three. It is startling to learn that the decline of the British birth-rate has been greater even than the decline of the French birth-rate, and that the increase in the British population is rather the result of a low death-rate than of a high birth-rate.



The Discoveries in Crete.

The island of Crete continues to reward the patient archaeologist with "finds" which rival in interest and importance those of the exploration companies in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt. A few months since THE CHAUTAUQUAN touched upon the rich harvest of antiquities which had followed the explorer's spade within the brief period since the withdrawal of the Turkish governor had opened the island to archaeological research. Recent authoritative reports indicate that the promise of the earlier diggings has been more than fulfilled in the southern and eastern portions of the island. Such a veteran as Mr. D. G. Hogarth declares in a letter to *The Times* of London that "even those fresh from the Mycenaean walls and the Treasury of Atreus or even from Egypt or Syria must admire these broad staircases and majestic courts, all on so intelligible a plan, and preserved to a point which excites without overtaking imagination." What has been discovered at this point—Phaestos, a secluded nook on the south shore—is a royal city as old as Mycenae and Homeric Troy. The lines of its palace buildings are still plainly traceable, broad paved courts

fitted with seats of stone, majestic stairways between the different levels of the terraced structure, a pillared vestibule to the great hall, and a maze of chambers. Mr. Hogarth says that to one standing in it the uses of the various apartments are manifest: "Here were the living and sleeping rooms



GARIBALDI MONUMENT,
Dedicated October 12, 1901, in Lincoln Park, Chicago.
The gift of the "Legione Giuseppe Garibaldi," composed of Italian professional and business men.

of men; there of women. Their common hall of assembly occupies half another side; the store galleries for the produce of the plain fill the other half. In the chambers to the south they bathed, worshipped, and lodged their retainers and their beasts." All is of

a close-grained, hard limestone, which has weathered the wear of thirty centuries. There is little or no ornament discernible, and no gold or jewels have been found. Even the earthenware discovered on the site is of little beauty or artistic significance, and inscriptions on walls or tablets are almost absolutely lacking. The deficiency in the latter particular has been partially made up, however, by the rich find of an American explorer, Miss Harriet Boyd, at Gorynia and Mr. Hogarth at Zakro. Her workmen have opened a street of dwellings very rich in weapons, tools and vessels of bronze and clay. Mr. Hogarth himself at Zakro in the southeastern angle of the island has matched our countrywoman's prize with a ruined city of the Mycenaean period, whose long-buried chambers have yielded many utensils and ornaments as well as a store of several hundred engraved signets, so excellently preserved that many of the designs upon them may be deciphered. A great deal remains to be done, not only by the investigators on the ground but by the scholars who shall reduce the results of their labors. It is by such work as this, done in remote lands, under arduous conditions, and with no popular appreciation, that self-denying investigators are patiently gathering the materials from which the history of civilization must be written. More and more it becomes evident that the Cretan discoveries are to supply many missing links in our knowledge of the civilization which antedated the Greeks in the Greek lands, and which since Dr. Schliemann's day has been called Mycenaean.

State Monopoly of the Liquor Traffic.

South Carolina has presented an interesting question to the federal government, which the supreme court will doubtless be called upon to settle. It has refused to use the special stamp taxes on its liquor packages, asserting that the law which requires all retail and wholesale liquor dealers to affix them, does not apply to the business of a state dispensary. South Carolina, as is well known, has monopolized the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and her authorities now assert that the internal revenue taxes cannot be imposed on a state's "instrumentalities of government." The whole dispensary system is based upon the "police power," and the purpose in creating and maintaining it is, avowedly at least, not the collection of revenue, but the restriction of the dangerous

liquor traffic and the suppression of drunkenness. From this point of view the dispensary system, with all its appurtenances, is an instrumentality of government, and as such is exempt from federal taxation.

Should this contention be sustained, the several states, by assuming complete control of the liquor traffic, on South Carolina's plan, could deprive the federal government of nearly the entire income from internal revenue taxes. Practically, of course, this possibility need not be considered, but the theoretical question involved is of fundamental importance. Is the monopolization of the liquor traffic a necessary or natural function of a state government? If not, what are instrumentalities of government, and where is the line to be drawn between these and industrial or semi-industrial establishments and plants or properties which, while the states may own and operate them, are not exempt from federal burdens? The constitution guarantees to each state a republican form of government, but the assumption of industrial functions for the sake of the general welfare can hardly be deemed repugnant to republicanism. And is not a state free to convert anything it sees fit into an instrumentality of government?

The Domestic Service Problem.

Something novel in labor organization is the formation of a Working Woman's Association of America. Chicago is the center of this movement, and national attention has been enlisted by it. At first the report of the organization of domestic servants was treated as a theme for jest and mockery. In some quarters it is customary to denounce servants as the tyrants of the household, and to sympathize with the "downtrodden mistress." However, since representative and earnest women like Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House and Mrs. Henrotin, ex-president of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, have expressed their approval of the movement, it is beginning to receive serious consideration.

The question undoubtedly has two sides. The wages of domestic servants are high in American cities, and the supply of this sort of labor is notoriously scarce. But the hours are long and the liberty of the servant is often unreasonably restricted. Domestic service entails loss of caste, and the conception of free contract has not extended to that branch of industry. There must be a

readjustment in the relations between housewife and servant, and this will hardly be brought about without organization and coöperation.

On the other hand, there is less skill or competence in domestic service than in any other gainful occupation, and organization will not be effective unless it raises the standard of these employees. Perhaps in the future the private kitchen will give way to coöperative cooking, and in that event domestic service will enter upon a new phase. But meantime a partial improvement may be found in giving the servant more home life. There is no reason why she should not live outside, with her own family or in clubs specially established for girls separated from their families. If servants had definite hours of work and were free during the rest of the day—free as factory operatives—there would be little suggestion of servility about their employment.

In other countries the servant girl problem is solved by government interference, regulation, and "specific performance of contracts," but in the United States, it is generally admitted, the solution must be found along the lines of individual liberty and more definite recognition of reciprocal rights and duties between housewife and maid.



Negro Disfranchisement.

The question of negro disfranchisement has become a sharp political issue in three states—Maryland, Alabama, and Virginia. In the first-named commonwealth the present Democratic legislature, at a special session held some months ago, enacted a new suffrage law for the purpose, as the Republican and Independent press charged at the time, of eliminating the illiterate black vote. The act, however, applied to all voters alike, and disfranchised thousands of white illiterates along with the disqualified negroes. It simply removed from the ballot-sheet all signs or pictorial symbols which had enabled the illiterate voter to identify the party column he wished to mark. The act has not realized the expectations of its framers, and at the late Democratic state convention a plank was inserted in the party platform promising further revision of the suffrage law with the view to insuring white supremacy and the control of the state by the intelligent citizens. It is alleged in the platform that, without the votes of the negroes, the Republican party would be in a hopeless

minority, and this is admitted to be true. The Republican state convention has denounced the negro suffrage issue as a "fraud," on the ground that the negroes form an inconsiderable section of the population and cannot possibly threaten "white supremacy." The fall campaign in Maryland will turn upon this question, and the whole north takes keen interest in the outcome.

In Alabama the constitutional convention that has recently adjourned adopted a new suffrage article of which the notorious "grandfather clause" of North Carolina, somewhat modified, constitutes a prominent feature. This article has been bitterly assailed, and it certainly seems to contravene the fifteenth amendment. Senator Morgan, ex-Governor Oates, and other "stalwart" Democrats have opposed it with vigor, but the majority has overruled them.

The new suffrage arrangement consists of two parts, one temporary, the other permanent. The first part will be in force only until January 1, 1903—that is, if the people of Alabama vote to adopt the new constitution. There is to be a new registration, and those entitled to vote will be placed upon the rolls by the local boards, who will be appointed by a special commission. The following male citizens, not disqualified by crime or insanity, will be made voters for life:

First—All who have honorably served in the land and naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the Civil war between the states, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate states, or of



NEXT.

PIERPONT MORGAN (to the rulers of the earth)—
"Tho' kingdoms and empires be dust,
Let's work 'em all into a trust."

—Montreal Star.

the state of Alabama in the war between the states; or,

Second—The lawful descendants of persons who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of the American Revolution, or in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the Civil war between the states, or in the land or naval forces of the Confederate states, or in the state of Alabama in the war between the states; or,

Third—All persons of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The second clause contains the "grandfather clause" and establishes a class of hereditary, privileged voters. Under the third, discrimination and injustice to the colored citizens are easily possible.

After January 1, 1903, all discrimination will cease, and the same educational and property qualifications will be required of all would-be voters. It is clear, however, that the effects of the temporary scheme will be lasting and far-reaching. The new article will of course be challenged in judicial proceedings. Of the Virginia suffrage scheme we shall write later.



Hebrew Exhibition.

American Hebrews are to have an exhibition next winter. It will be strictly historical, and although it will be held in New York, as the largest center of Jewish population in America, and for that matter in the world, it will be national in scope, and sub-committees have been named in all principal cities. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington is director-general. Portraits, miniatures of Jewish celebrities, letters written by Christopher Columbus to Jews in Spain, telling of America's discovery—these and similar things will be shown, the purpose being to prove that the Jew is no newcomer to the country. Coöperation has been secured from the Jewish Chautauqua, the Council of Jewish Women, the Conference of American Rabbis, the Hebrew Charities, the American Zionists, and most other principal Jewish organizations.



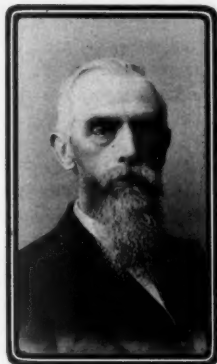
Death of Mr. Lincoln's Secretary.

President Lincoln's private secretaries were men worthy of the confidence which he reposed in them. Mr. John Hay, who was scarcely more than a youth in the anxious days when he first entered the White House as a personal attaché of Mr. Lincoln, has served his country at the court of St. James, and now as secretary of state and heir apparent to the chief magistracy, is bearing his full share of the responsibility

which Mr. McKinley's death threw upon those who should endeavor to carry out his policies. While the president lay dying in the Milburn residence in Buffalo, John George Nicolay was nearing his end in Washington. He was born in Germany about seventy years ago,

was brought to America in childhood, and when Lincoln sprang into prominence he was the editor of a Republican newspaper in Illinois. Lincoln liked him, and employed him as his secretary during his first presidential campaign. The burden of correspondence and other duties became so heavy after the election that John Hay, then a law student at Springfield, Illinois, was employed

as an assistant by Nicolay. The two men went to Washington with Lincoln, and remained there as confidential secretaries throughout his first term. At that time they planned and began the great biography of Lincoln which is their literary monument. By Lincoln's appointment Mr. Nicolay was United States consul at Paris for several years, and afterwards marshal of the United States Supreme Court. His devotion to his old chief was all-absorbing. Although in very feeble health in recent years it needed only the mention of Lincoln's name to revive all his youthful hero-worship. Even a child's questions, it is said, would put him in a mood of reminiscence and open a flood of conversation which charmed the listener. He died at Washington, D. C., September 26. Not a great man certainly, but one of the most faithful who ever served a greater in a capacity which called for the highest qualities of trustworthiness.



THE LATE
JOHN G. NICOLAY,
Author, and Private Secretary to Abraham Lincoln.



Methodists in Council.

Supplementing the statements last month regarding the Ecumenical Council of Methodists comes the following interesting comment from our London correspondent:

"The recent meeting in London brought together nearly five hundred delegates, the

majority of them coming from distant points such as Canada, the United States, Australia, South America, Mexico, South Africa — and there were delegates present also from China, India, France, Germany, Italy, the West Indies, and the Fiji Islands. It was a homogeneous assembly although its members came from so many different fields and represented twenty-four distinct denominations.

"Several matters, in particular, came prominently before the conference. The first of these was the question of a closer affiliation, and even of union between certain members of the Methodist family. It was repeatedly pointed out that the union of Methodists which had been accomplished in Canada and in Australia within recent years had proved remarkably successful, and furnished an example which the other branches of the family might imitate to their greater efficiency. The discussion was focused at first upon the branches of Methodism in the British isles, and there was considerable sentiment created in favor of the speedy accomplishment of union between these bodies. It was then directed to the Methodisms of the United States, and one speaker was brave enough to declare plainly his conviction that the time had come for the federation of the Episcopal Methodisms of the United States, on the one hand, and for the union of all the colored Methodists, on the other. It was a bold suggestion, and many delegates secretly acquiesced in his suggestion and regarded it as the only one which could bring about the much desired union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It should be said, however, in all fairness, that there was no public expression of conviction concerning these two radical propositions, the delegates doubtless acting on the principle that it is not wise to debate a question involving delicate relations without deep and careful reflection. The conference gave a strong, definite, and permanent impulse to the movement for Methodist union.

"An exceedingly interesting debate marked the discussion of 'The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace.' The South African war has so divided public sentiment in England, especially in the Methodist churches, that it was not without difficulty that the amenities of a dispassionate discussion of the main question were preserved. Several of the speakers, who intimated that their sympathies were with the government in the South African war, were roundly scored by the strong pro-Boer

contingent, and not infrequently the process was reversed. It was evident that the best time to consider the promotion of peace between the nations is when there is no war.

"The conference engaged in a scholarly and dignified consideration of modern biblical criticism, and put itself on record, both by the essays read and the addresses delivered, as being in full sympathy with what may be called the 'progressive-constructive' school of biblical criticism. It is worth noting that while radical sentiments and convictions were uttered by several of the best scholars of the conference relative to modern biblical research and the results thereof, not a word was said in contravention or reproof. Of course the deliverances of the conference are not binding upon any represented church, nevertheless they are sure to exert a wide and determining influence in fixing the position of Methodism in relation to modern biblical criticism.

"There is space here only to mention some of the important questions under discussion. Among them were 'The Principles of Protestantism versus Modern Sacerdotalism'; 'Methodism and Education in the Twentieth Century'; 'Apathy in the Church and its Antidote'; 'Methodist Literature'; 'Methodist Young People's Societies'; 'Is Methodism Retaining Its Spiritual Vitality?'; 'The Neglect of Family Religious Worship'; 'The Liquor Traffic and Gambling'; and 'Perils of Increasing Wealth and Luxury.'

"The assassination of President McKinley made a profound impression on the conference, particularly as he was a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the only member of that branch of the Methodist family who had ever occupied the presidency. During the week that he hovered between life and death the conference frequently turned aside from its work and held services of prayer. When it was learned that death was near, British and Americans alike bowed their heads and wept. On the last afternoon of the conference a memorial service was held in Wesley's Chapel, the American ambassador, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, being present. The Rev. Thomas Bowman Stephenson, D. D., representing the British delegations, and Bishop Vincent, representing the delegates from the United States, delivered beautiful and appropriate eulogies. It is a strange coincidence that in 1881, when the first Ecumenical Methodist Conference was about to conclude its labors in Wesley's Chapel, the news came of the death of Garfield."

CORRELATION

By the Editor



O the reader of THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE this month, the account of Benjamin Franklin's diplomatic experience in France may recall Lowell's remark that "diplomats are like the two Yankees who swapped jack-knives together till each had cleared five dollars." The very word "diplomacy" is said to have been first used in French by Count de Vergennes, with whom Franklin had the dealings described by Professor Sparks, in behalf of recognition of the American colonies as a sovereign nation. Vergennes's contemporary, Burke, is said to have first used the word in English. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, in repeating these statements to show the modern origin of the word, points out that diplomacy is "derived from the word *diploma*, the significance of which grew out of the practise of sovereigns of the medieval period, following the Roman method of preservation of important documents, in having their royal warrants, decrees, and finally their treaties carefully inscribed on parchments or diplomas." However modern may be the single word which now stands for the art or science of conducting intercourse between nations, the practise of diplomacy in some form must be as old as nations themselves.

When does a nation become a nation? Prof. Sparks's picture of American commissioners memorializing the king of France, translating constitutions of the colonies as they were transformed into states, and translating the Articles of the Confederation drawn up by the Continental Congress to prove that Americans were "capable of self-government" serves to remind us that it was not so very long ago, as nations go, when American representatives at the courts of governments were only "juntas."

That the first treaty by which we secured recognition as a nation contained several contributions to international customs, Professor Sparks makes clear. Further contributions will appear as the study of "Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy" progresses. Mr. Foster boldly says that this new and untrammelled nation

"from the beginning of its political existence made itself the champion of a freer commerce, of a sincere and genuine neutrality, of respect for private property in war, of the most advanced ideas of natural rights and justice; and in its brief existence of a century, by its example and its persistent diplomatic advocacy, it has exerted a greater influence in the recognition of these elevated principles than any other nation of the world."

But it is interesting to see how much commerce had to do with our first treaty; indeed, commerce and amity, rather than amity and commerce, would seem to be the order of importance throughout the history of treaty-making. In this connection note the terms of the Chinese protocol, the talk of reciprocity as the trade policy of the hour, and the objects of the Pan-American Congress. ("Highways and Byways.")

Shall we say that the prevailing international creed reads: Commerce is the chief end of a nation? Lord Rosebery, discussing "Questions of Empire" before the students of the University of Glasgow, says:

"Foreign countries used to sneer at trade. . . . We were described as a nation of shopkeepers. Now every nation wishes to be a nation of shopkeepers. This new object is pursued with the intelligent purpose which was once applied to the balance of power."

Referring to changed demands for the product of an educational system, he asks,

"What if a future philosopher shall say that the best university is a workshop?"

The influence of commerce, especially sea commerce, in the development of the diplomatic code called international law, is set forth in Mr. Ogg's concluding paper on "The Law of Nations." Even while we read of the culminating achievement of an International Tribunal at The Hague, the present-day rivalry of nations somehow suggests the prevalence of Machiavelli's doctrine that morals are only incidental to the state. One wonders if the fittest nation to survive must be defined in terms of business rather than terms of family relationship.

"The Law of Nations" carries us back to the city-states of Venice, Florence, etc., whence emanated the earliest codes for intercourse on the seas. Our frontispiece, the portrait of the Doge Loredano, "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice," and the paper on Fra Angelico are historically apropos. And the present-day neighborhood of nations new and old is suggested no less by the statue of Garibaldi unveiled in Chicago October 12 ("Highways and Byways"), than by the fact that a memorial service was held for the late President McKinley in the Methodist Episcopal American Church in Rome, attended by Signor Prinetti, minister of foreign affairs, and other ministers in Rome. The authentic personal incidents presented under the title "A Christian Gentleman: William McKinley" have a human interest beyond national boundaries.

CHINESE HIEROGLYPHICS.

BY ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY.



LIVING language spoken today by more than one-quarter the population of the world and yet finding its Cadmus in the dim ages of the past with

Noah and the flood, would seem to demand more than the casual glance given the sign-board of our laundryman. Yet among the many interesting and instructive things that might be written in regard to the Chinese language, not the least curious would be the story of the hieroglyphic symbols painted upon that same sign-board.

To the perhaps mythical character T'sang K'ê has been assigned the honor of originating the Chinese hieroglyphic system

of writing. He is described as having four eyes and the countenance of a dragon; and we may suppose posterity has needed both the piercing vision and the wondrous dragon wisdom to decipher what he is said to have invented! For one day, as T'sang K'ê was walking about the town, he happened upon a tortoise, and noticed with wonder and discernment the beautiful markings upon its shell. Thereupon he is said to have conceived the idea of drawing, with brush or sharpened point, outline pictures of the familiar objects about him, and of using

these drawings as a medium for the expression and transmission of ideas. So wonderful the invention, the Chinese historian tells us:

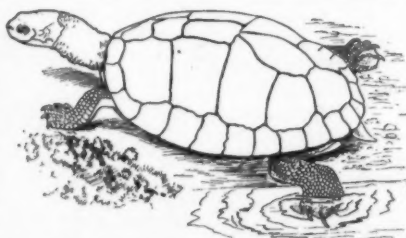
"The heavens, the earth, and the gods were agitated. The inhabitants of hades wept at night; and the heavens as an expression of joy rained down ripe grain."

In various treatises of native philologists we have preserved to us some of the possible original forms of the picture-signs or ideograms which lie at the basis of the hieroglyphics of China. Certain of these ancient forms have changed but little with the lapse of centuries, while others have retained merely the bare essentials. For example, the meaning of the modern word-form of mountain, sun, mouth, would perhaps be evident



Book. Grass. Script. Pattern. Seal.

STYLES OF WRITING.



to a fond mother watching her son's first attempt at drawing; but in *man* we have left only the legs, in *child* but the backbone and arms, while in *tree* roots are more prominent than branches, and in the *horse* body is needed, as well as mane, hoofs, and tail.

Of these simple ideograms, each one an attempt by T'sang K'ê or some one else at depicting something "in the heavens above or the earth beneath," there was said to have been over six hundred, but only 214 are in common use today. And yet the importance of these 214 can hardly be exagger-

山 日 口 人 土 木 馬

山 日 口 人 子 木 馬

Mountain.

Sun.

Mouth.

Man.

Child.

Tree.

Horse.

ANCIENT (UPPER ROW) AND MODERN FORMS OF HIEROGLYPHICS.

林 森 轟 晶

Forest.

Thicket.

Rumbling.

Crystal.

IDEOGRAMS FORMED BY REDUPLICATION.

明 怕 永 婦 好

Bright.

Fear.



Wife.

Good.

COMPOUND IDEOGRAMS.

COMPOUND IDEOGRAMS.

THE EIGHT ELEMENTARY STROKES.

囚 旦 家 安

Prisoner.

Morning.

Home.

Peace.

REBUS IDEOGRAMS.

婪 船 李

Covet.

Boat.

Plum.

REBUS IDEOGRAMS.

嗎 媽 碼 螞

Scold.

Mamma.

Weights.

Ant.

IDEO-PHONOGRAMS.

ated, for they have been used, somewhat as the letters of our alphabet, in the formation of the 40,000 compound hieroglyphics of the language. Indeed, if it were possible to assign a definite phonetic value to each ideogram, we might style these 214 characters the Chinese alphabet. However, they are called, and very improperly, radicals, and they have been generally adopted by lexicographers as a basis for the formation of a dictionary classification of Chinese hieroglyphics.

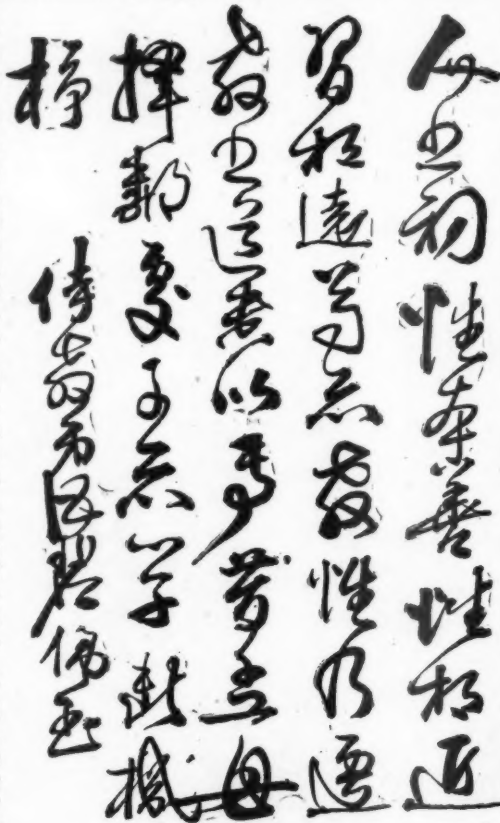
The formation of compound hieroglyphics from the radicals has formed a most fascinating field of investigation for philologists, and incidentally much may be learned of the social and moral life of an ancient people by this study of the formation of the written characters.

As the demand arose for the expression of ideas of a more abstruse character than a single picture-sign might suggest, we may suppose that the thought of doubling the original sign would naturally first present itself; thus, two trees side by side would be used to indicate a forest, and three trees a thicket; a rumbling sound could hardly be more easily suggested than by three carts, and the brightness of three suns might sparkle forth in a clear crystal.

Ideograms compounded of different single picture-signs would soon come to be used to record ideas of derived meaning; for example, the idea of brightness would be expressed by sun and moon in juxtaposition, of fear by white and heart, of wife by woman and a broom, or the idea of goodness would be depicted most beautifully by a mother and her son side by side.

Another variety of hieroglyphics might almost be called the rebus ideogram, in that the meaning seems to be derived from the relative position of the several parts in the compound ideogram. What simpler conception of a prisoner than the picture of a man within four walls, or of the morning than the sun just rising above the horizon? A slight acquaintance only with oriental life would explain the reason why a pig under a roof was used to indicate a home; but why a

woman under a roof should be used to express the idea of peace—we confess to a certain hesitancy in suggesting an explanation—possibly the absence of a second party under the same roof may account for the idea of tranquillity expressed in the meaning. How dangerously fascinating the study of Chinese hieroglyphics may become even to a theologian can be seen in an early Jesuit suggestion, that the character meaning to covet, made up of a woman beneath two trees, would seem to bear a trace of Eve's guilt in its make-up; while the character for ship being compounded of a boat and eight mouths contained all the essential elements



PAGE OF SCRIPT.

of Noah's ark, with the possible exception of the animals. A further suggestion of some possible value in the same line might relate to the ideogram for plum expressed by the picture of a child beneath a tree.

The vast majority of the Chinese hieroglyphics, however, are not alone picture-forms, but phonograms, or sound-forms as well. As can easily be seen, any attempt at inventing a separate picture-sign for each word or idea in the spoken language would soon exhaust

itself and lead to the formation of some sort of phonetic system. Lexicographers have found a thousand or more signs among the hieroglyphics which seem to have some sort of definite sound value when united with one of the radicals of what has been styled the Chinese alphabet. And in this way more than twenty thousand of the characters of the language seem to have been formed; i. e., by joining a definite sound-sign or phonogram to one of the picture-signs or ideograms. We may imagine that compound hieroglyphics of this description were formed in some such manner as the following: A hieroglyphic to represent the word *ma*, meaning to scold, was wanted. A picture-form of the same sound, *ma*, but meaning horse, had already been invented. This same character might easily be used to designate the scolding *ma*, if some sign could be affixed to distinguish between horse and scold. This was done by adding a mouth at the left. Thus our compound sign becomes both an ideogram and phonogram, a picture-form and a sound-form, and one reading it would easily remember that mouth-*ma* meant that *ma* which bore some relation to the mouth — *ma*, to scold. And in the same manner we find other words which in the spoken language had the sound *ma*, e.g., the woman-*ma* meaning mother, the stone-*ma* meaning the weights of a scale, or the insect-*ma* referring to the ant.

In some such way as this much of the written language of China has been formed from century to century. As a noted Chinese writer has said, "A character is not childless; once bound to another it brings forth a son, if this be joined to another a grandson is born, and so on."

As in other languages there are many varieties of lettering and script, so the Chinese hieroglyphics are susceptible of an infinite variety of modifications in actual use. Commonly, however, we find but five definite styles of writing:

First, the book-character of the present day, a square and conventionalized form of the pattern or model form.

Second, the "grass" character. This is very common and is of a distinctly freer and more speedy pattern than any of the others. It is the "scribble" of a fast writer.

Third, the so-called running hand of the ordinary neat writer. This is the form most approaching the common script of English writing.

Fourth, called the pattern or model form. This is the true form of the hieroglyphic as written by professional scribes and copyists.

Fifth, the seal character, used on seals and official inscriptions. This form approaches nearer than the others to the picture-writing of the ancients.

The Chinese regard their hieroglyphics as highly beautiful, and take excessive pains to write, or rather paint them with the brush-pen, in an accurate and well-proportioned manner. The parts of each character are of prescribed form. In fact, there are really but eight simple elementary strokes possible (most of them being seen in the single hieroglyphic in the center of the octagon on page 131). Not only are the strokes of precise form, but the order in which the various parts of the hieroglyphic shall be written is as fixed as in our own words.

Any serious attempt by a foreigner at mastering all the numberless hieroglyphics of the written language in their variety of form and style of writing is well-nigh hopeless. A working acquaintance with Chinese literature, however, is quite practicable with a vocabulary of but four or five thousand hieroglyphics; although few, if any, of foreign birth, have ever desired to become or have succeeded in becoming expert painters of the Chinese characters. It is to be expected that with the advance of civilization and the necessity of a foreign trade and correspondence, some simpler form of writing will be invented similar perhaps to the Japanese *kana*, or to English shorthand. Indeed, economy both of time and intellect demands some sort of alphabetical system that can accurately represent the fewer than three hundred different sounds of the Chinese language.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Decking herself in autumn's cheeriest tints,
Crowned with a veil impalpable as breath,
One long, warm kiss upon the earth she prints
And, smiling to the last, goes down to death.

A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN: WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BY FREDERICK BARTON.

(Author of "Favorite Texts of Famous People.")



WHEN a public man begins to attain the heroic in the minds and hearts of a people or a nation, there are many virtues attributed to him, some of which he does not possess. In fact he cannot gain the highest place in the hearts of the majority unless it is generally supposed that he is a moral, and, to some considerable degree, a spiritual man. No man who publicly avowed infidelity or scoffed at religion ever attained to the presidency of the United States. While this is true, there are few presidents who have left definite or satisfactory evidence of their interest in the spiritual or higher life. That many of them had such an interest is shown by fruits of it in their lives. We know, for example, that Washington and Lincoln received comfort and strength in the ordeals of war through prayer. But we believe the judgment is amply borne out by the following incidents of his inner life, that no president ever regarded himself more directly under Providential destiny, as ruler of the nation, than William McKinley.

It is generally agreed that the gentleman or perfect man lives three lives, or rather a three-fold life: the life which concerns himself, that which has relation to his fellows, and that which has relation to God. The degree of perfection or gentlemanliness depends upon the proportion in which these lives are developed. Those who have had occasion to seek for evidence of relations to God in the lives of great men, too often without full satisfaction, if not disappointment, will be especially interested in these sketches.

Not long since I had a conversation with Rev. A. D. Morton, under whose preaching the late president was converted. He said that McKinley's mother and his sister Anna were very earnest Christians. They would not have been satisfied with anything else than a definite spiritual experience. The fact of his merely joining the church would not have satisfied them, and they gave expression to their satisfaction on this subject many times. His devoted mother was not altogether pleased, however, that he did

not enter the ministry. She said several times that if she could have had her wish William would have been a bishop. May we say that he was no less the bishop, although his services were performed at the head of a nation, where he extended the diocese of the Kingdom by giving religious freedom to many thousands, and by a short and decisive campaign put an end to a war that had flamed and smoldered and flamed again for many years next door to us.

The Rev. A. D. Morton (now retired from the ministry and engaged until recently in business in Cleveland) said that he was pastor at Poland, Ohio, in 1856, and became quite well acquainted with the McKinley family. At that time William was attending school, and was a scholar in the Sunday-school. A series of revival meetings was held during the winter, and among those who gathered almost nightly was the Sunday-school scholar, who, no doubt as a result of his mother's teaching, was an attentive and thoughtful listener. He made a decision, and at an evening meeting of young people, arose and said: "I have not done my duty, I have sinned. I want to be a Christian, for I believe that religion is the best thing in the world. I give myself to my Savior, who has done so much for me." A few evenings after, he gave his testimony with others, saying: "I have found the pearl of great price and am happy. I love God."

This evidence of Christian character might not be accepted in court, and if this were all it would not be worth considering, but these statements and others made by this minister whose ministry was so fruitful in one life at least, were borne out by the daily life of Mr. McKinley. In 1892, at Youngstown, he said in a speech concerning the Young Men's Christian Association:

"It [the Association] is another recognition of the Master who rules over all, a worthy tribute to Him who came on earth to save fallen man and lead him to a higher plane. . . . Men no longer feel constrained to conceal their faith to avoid derision. The religious believer commands and receives the highest consideration at the hands of his neighbors and countrymen, however much they may disagree with him; and when his life is made to conform to his religious

professions, his influence is almost without limitation, wide-spread and far-reaching."

According to Mr. Morton, the young man was especially interested in the Bible. And this fact is mentioned in his biography as having attracted attention to such an extent that it was remembered by several neighbors. His speeches exemplify knowledge of the Book, and the following incident shows that his interest in it did not disappear when he became engrossed with the cares of public life. It was related to Rev. C. E. Manchester, D. D., the president's pastor at Canton, Ohio, and also a member of his regiment, the Twenty-third O. V. I., by W. K. Miller, an old resident of Canton, who died several years since, but who accompanied the politician on most of his campaigns, excepting the presidential campaign. He said: "Major McKinley is a quiet man upon religious subjects, but he is a religious man. I have been with him many times and during all of his campaigns. We have frequently attended political meetings and banquets, and have often retired at a late hour, but I have never known him to go to his bed until he had read from his Bible and had knelt in prayer."

Such a habit might not seem strange were it confined to his earlier career. That he found time to consider and practise his religion in the midst of a trying campaign for the greatest place in the world, proves that his religion was woven into the very fiber of his being. That it demonstrated itself on numerous occasions during the latter part of his life is shown by two incidents related by Dr. Manchester.

During the first campaign for the presidency, when thousands were visiting him at his North Market street home in Canton, a company of a hundred or more influential young men from Detroit arrived on Sunday, and sent word that they would call on him. He replied at once: "This is the Sabbath day, and I cannot receive delegations, much less would I have you come to me with a band of music on the Sabbath. I cannot, in any event, see you this morning for I must go to church. I attend the First M. E. Church, and would advise you to be present." He added that if one or two at a time cared to call for a friendly greeting, he had no objection. Those young men attended church in a body. It is doubtful if any of them ever had a stronger appeal to consider the Christian life, and not one of them had room for doubt as to the reality of the religion of the man who was a candi-

date for the highest office in the land. It was not politic, for such things are magnified into mountains in the heat of a campaign. He was a Christian first. He placed the cross higher than the flag, which Gen. "Bill" Gibson used to say was high enough for the flag, although he loved it as much as any one. This man preferred to be right with God rather than be president; he has told intimate friends that he regarded the presidency as a God-entrusted responsibility.

The other incident occurred the Sunday before he went to Washington to be inaugurated. He wished his regular pastor to preach, and added that if he, or any other preacher, should begin to gush over him, he would get up and leave the church. He once said: "I like to hear the minister preach the plain, simple gospel—Christ and Him crucified." Appreciation was kindly received by him, but he rightly judged that the pulpit was not the place for it. The text that day was: "If any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them" (Matt. 21:3). One of the hymns sung was No. 602 in the Methodist collection, the words being written by John G. Whittier:

"It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reapers' song among the sheaves.

"Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatso'er is willed, is done.

"And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

"And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

"But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven, their harvest day!"

Next day when the board of trustees called upon him to bid him farewell, he asked as a special favor that they give him the copy of the book from which he sang the day before, saying that he had marked that hymn and would like to have the book. It was given to him and was carefully preserved. Read now it seems almost prophetic.

As he maintained his residence at Canton he did not take his letter from his church there, which he served in 1870 as Sunday-school superintendent and in later years as

member of the board of stewards and as trustee, but he attended the Metropolitan church at Washington as regularly as if he were a member, and more regularly than many members. Dr. Frank Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan church, said that the president was so regular in attendance that he noticed his absence one morning. He concluded that something of importance had happened. He was right in his conclusion, for at the close of the services he learned that the battle of Manila had been fought that morning. During the war with Spain his pastor remembered only two Sundays when the president was absent, and he invariably attended the communion service.

When making his canvass for governor of Ohio he said: "I pray to God every day to give me strength to do this work, and I believe he will do it." After his election to the presidency he expressed his profound faith in God and confidence in divine guidance. Mr. Grosvenor once asked him if he was not inflated with so much praise. He replied: "I am rather humbled, and pray to God to guide my steps aright."

His humility and desire for wisdom for the task he undertook is also shown by the selection of the scripture at his first presidential inauguration. When he took the oath of office as president of the United States, he placed his lips on these words: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this thy people that is so great?" Though advanced to the highest honor possible yet he was deeply conscious of his responsibility, and also felt his need of divine assistance. Soon after the inauguration the Rev. W. V. Morrison of New England, who had been one of Mr. McKinley's teachers when a boy, called upon the president. When leaving Mr. Morrison said: "You have a great responsibility devolving upon you, but the love and confidence of the American people are behind you." The president replied: "I hope I shall have the sympathy and prayers of yourself and all good people."

The following story illustrates the president's magnanimity, characteristic of the practical gentleman and also of applied Christianity. During one of his congressional campaigns he was followed from place to place by a reporter for a paper of opposite political faith, who is described as being one of those "shrewd, persistent fellows who are always at work, quick to see an opportunity, and skilled in making the most of

it." While Mr. McKinley was annoyed by the misrepresentation to which he was almost daily subjected, he could not help admiring the skill and persistency with which he was assailed. His admiration, too, was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was ill, poorly clad, and had an annoying cough. One night Mr. McKinley took a closed carriage for a nearby town at which he was announced to speak. The weather was wretchedly raw and cold, and what followed is thus described:

He had not gone far when he heard that cough, and knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed seat. The major called to the driver to stop, and alighted. "Get down off that seat, young man," he said. The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the major's vengeance had come. "Here," said Mr. McKinley, taking off his overcoat, "you put on this overcoat and get into that carriage."

"But, Major McKinley," said the reporter, "I guess you don't know who I am. I have been with you the whole campaign, giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over tonight to rip you to pieces if I can."

"I know," said Mr. McKinley, "but you put on this coat and get inside; and get warm so that you can do a good job."

D. L. Moody, who would have been generally accepted as a capable judge of human nature and spiritual life, once heard a man testify in a religious meeting that he had not sinned for four years. Mr. Moody said he did not doubt the man's sincerity, but said that he would like corroborative testimony from the man's wife. "And those with whom we associate daily are in position to judge our characters even better than ourselves. In an interview on her journey to California Mrs. McKinley said:

"Do you know Major McKinley? No one can know him, because to appreciate him one must know him as I do. And I am not speaking now of Major McKinley as the president. I am speaking of him as my husband. If any one could know what it is to have a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well, he knows, and yet never a word of unkindness has ever passed his lips. He is just the same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand. I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the president but because he is my husband."

Shakespeare says: "At their wit's end, all men pray." That men do this is evidence, said Joseph Cook, that there is One to answer prayer. And Horace Bushnell in his most masterly sermon says that our unconscious influence is our real influence, and that the impression that we would create is foiled if our unconscious influence is not in accord with it. When William McKinley was lapsing into unconsciousness under the influence of anesthetics on the operating table, the force of habit asserted itself, and he began naturally to repeat the Lord's Prayer. And as he was approaching the end he repeated the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee." Not distractedly or at his wits'

end, but calmly and familiarly he said the prayer that he had often said on retiring at night. He sang the song that he had sung Sabbath mornings as he had stood in his pew regularly when the burden of a nation at war was on his shoulders. Many could not understand his dying statement: "It is God's way. His will be done." It is asked how could it be God's way that he should be removed by an assassin. This man regarded his end as part of God's providence, because he had so regarded his whole life, and he merely repeated the creed of his life under such conditions that many a man not rooted and grounded in the faith, as was this man from boyhood, would have doubted.

FAITH DURING THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

To the foregoing illustrations of the religious aspects of President McKinley's character THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE is permitted to add the following remarkable incident. It comes from Mr. Guy Morrison Walker, an experienced correspondent, whose personal information regarding the situation in Peking at the time of the Boxer uprising gave exceptional value to his contributions to leading newspapers and periodicals, and led both the president and the commanding general of the United States army to consult him regarding the crisis.

"On July 15, 1900, when the silence of the grave had settled over Peking, and the whole civilized world was waiting for confirmation or denial of the tales of massacre and rapine that had been circulated with such apparent authenticity from the Chinese capital, I was summoned by telegram to report to the war department at Washington. After a conference with General Miles, who closed the interview with the statement, 'I think the president wants to see you,' I went to the White House to see President McKinley.

"Cabinet meeting was in session, so after stating to Secretary Cortelyou my mission, and that on account of my familiarity with Peking and the region round about, General Miles had sent me to the president, I waited to learn the president's desire. After a moment Secretary Cortelyou appeared and asked me to wait awhile, saying that the president wished to have a personal interview with me.

"As I was ushered into the executive chamber, President McKinley was standing at the window, looking out over the broad

valley of the Potomac with a far-away look in his eyes as if he were trying to peer through the pall that hung over Peking, and see the scenes of horror which it was said to hide.

"Turning quickly as I entered the room, he clasped my hand and said at once, 'I understand you have lived in Peking.' I explained that I had, that my parents were missionaries, that they were at that time in Peking, and had shared in whatever fate had come to those besieged in China's capital. In reply to his question as to what church they represented, I stated that they were Methodists, and he instantly responded: 'I am a Methodist too, and have always taken a deep interest in the missionary work.' He then remarked that he had been deluged with telegrams from missionary societies and the relatives of missionaries urging and demanding that he should act at once, and that he was greatly perplexed as to what to do; especially as his own church society had been particularly insistent.

"Are you not worried about your parents?' he asked. When I replied in the negative, and stated my belief that there had not been, and would not be any massacre, he immediately demanded my reasons for so believing, desiring to know particularly whether it was based on physical conditions in and about Peking, or upon my knowledge of the character of the people, or how much upon each. I explained at length, laying particular stress upon the fact that there was a large company of native Christians upon whose faithfulness and devotion the besieged foreigners could implicitly rely.

"When the interview began I had been particularly impressed with the peculiar clearness and transparency of the president's skin, which was of that character usually associated with a life of asceticism and spiritual exaltation. He seemed to feel the responsibility upon him, and was seeking for information; but there was no sign of worry. On the contrary, he displayed a confidence and certainty that he would secure the light he sought and be guided aright, which so impressed me that in speaking of the interview to a friend that night I told him that I felt that I had looked upon the face of a man who had seen God. I had never been so impressed with the real spirituality of any man; President McKinley had actually made me feel that as he walked he held fast to the hand of the Almighty.

"He constantly interrupted me with new questions, growing more and more interested every moment, and apparently overlooking no detail. I remember how his eyes beamed as I told him that after twenty years

of missionary work the Chinese Christians had grown so spiritual that they were able to have a genuine Methodist revival in the native church, and that I felt sure that when the story of the siege was told, it would be found that the native Christians had been the heaviest sufferers and that many of them had laid down their lives for their spiritual leaders.

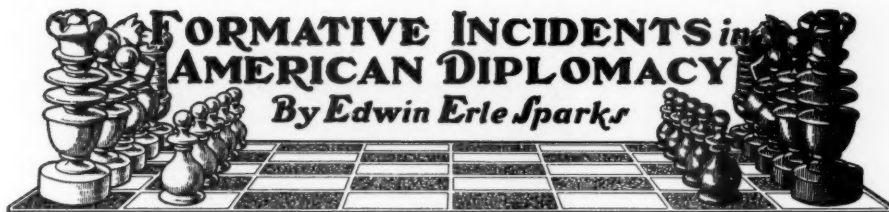
"As I rose to go, President McKinley grasped my hand and said, 'Mr. Walker, you do not know how you have relieved me. I will not be hurried in this matter, but await developments. It seems impossible that God would abandon to their fate those who have gone to that heathen empire to advance His kingdom. I feel that we can safely leave them in His hands.' And this was said, not in that conventional way so common in conversation, nor with the least sign of self-consciousness, but in such a tone of profound conviction that it not only made me realize his wonderful faith but made me feel with him that the outcome was sure."

THE WARBLER.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Warbler, of the pale gold breast,
Whither, whither away?
The wind is wild about the nest,
And into the sunset or the dawn
The cherished nestlings all are gone;
Heigh-ho! and well-a-day!
Warbler, whither away?

Warbler, of the pale gold breast,
There's ever a home, you say,-
Or be it east, or be it west;
But ah, how sad to build and find
No nestling one day but the wind!
Heigh-ho! and well-a-day!
That's what the lone hearts say.



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy," and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST TREATY OF THE UNITED STATES.

AURAY IN BRITTANY, December 4, 1776.

DEAR DEANE:

I have just arrived on board the *Reprisal*, Captain Wickes, a small vessel of war belonging to Congress. We are in Quiberon Bay, awaiting a favorable wind to go on to Nantes. We left the cape the 29th of October, and have been but thirty days from land to land. Franklin's arrival in France.

Our vessel has brought indigo for the account of Congress to the value of £3,000 sterling, subject to our order to meet our expenses. Congress has appropriated, in addition, £7,000 for the same object, which the committee will transmit as soon as possible.

I shall endeavor to join you as soon as possible. I propose to retain my *incognito* until I ascertain whether the court will receive ministers from the United States. . . . We fell in with two brigantines at sea, one Irish and the other English, which we captured and brought into Nantes. . . . We have had a tedious passage, and I am weak, but hope that the good air which I breathe on land will soon reestablish me, that I may travel with speed to join you in Paris and there find you in good health.

If you could find some means to notify Mr. Lee of his nomination it would be well to do so. Perhaps the best way would be through the department of foreign affairs and the French ambassador. The regular post would not be safe. I beg you to procure lodgings for me. I am, etc. B. FRANKLIN.

The American commissioners were gathering for a determined effort to gain open recognition from France. Franklin had come from America, Deane was already in Paris, and Lee, upon notification, crossed from London. Most hope was based on Franklin. The ten years which he had spent in England representing several of the colonies during the troublous times preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, it was felt, had peculiarly fitted him for a foreign mission. He was not unknown in France. Over forty years before he had begun the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac" under the pen name of Richard Saunders. For a quarter of a century he had issued it annually, with a sale of near ten thousand copies a year. It differed from the many almanacs of the day in having the little spaces on each page filled with proverbs containing the wisdom of many ages and nations. In the almanac for 1757 he printed a collection of these proverbs, of which he said: "The piece, being universally approved, was copied in all the newspapers of the Continent; reprinted in Britain as a broadside to be stuck up in houses; two translations were made of it in French; and great numbers were bought by the clergy and gentry to distribute gratis among their poor parishioners and tenants." Some of his writings descriptive of his scientific experiments and discoveries were also printed in France. For these efforts, the colleges of Yale and Harvard had given him the honorary degree of master of arts, and the universities of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, and Oxford had conferred on him the title of doctor of civil laws; wherefore he was known as "Doctor" Franklin.

He had visited France while agent at London. Through private study he could read and write in the French language, and could even speak it, although "badly." John Adams said:

"His pronunciation, too, upon which the French ladies and gentlemen compliment him

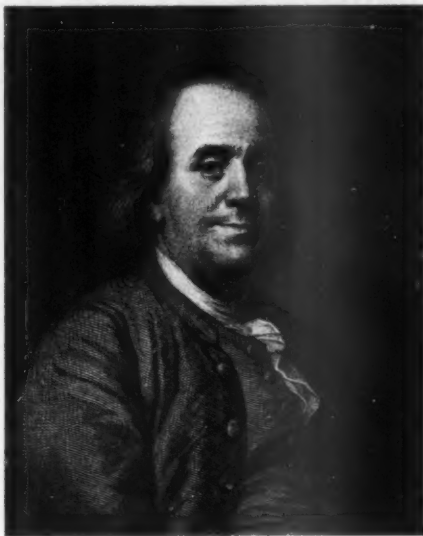
Hope based on Franklin.

Franklin's fame in France.

Franklin's knowledge of French.

THE DUPLESSIS
PORTRAIT OF BEN-
JAMIN FRANKLIN.

Reproduced by
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Clifford F. Snyder,
owner of the
original.



and which he seems to think is pretty well, I am sure is far from being exact. Indeed, Dr. Franklin's knowledge of French, at least the faculty of speaking it, may be said to have begun with his embassy to this court [of France]. He told me when he was in France before, Sir John Pringle was with him and did all his conversation for him as interpreter, and that he understood and spoke French with great difficulty until he came here last, although he read it."

Franklin as a diplo-
mat.

Far above the qualification of familiarity with the language as necessary for a diplomat, should be placed the liberal mind of Franklin. Fond of bright companionship and good living, he would enter that brilliant but dissipated French court, not with a Puritanical aloofness, but with a toleration which would win instead of antagonize. Had he foreseen that this would give him the character of dissipation and immorality in the minds of some of his fellow commissioners, the chances are that he would in no wise have altered his course. In religion he was really an advanced type of the modern American, although at the time he was considered far too tolerant. As a contemporary said: "The Catholics thought him almost a Catholic; the Church of England claimed him as one of them; the Presbyterians thought him half a Presbyterian, and the Quakers believed him a wet Quaker." In politics he was equally generous; and as a diplomat he would be an adjuster rather than a stubborn claimant.

The Scientist's
truthfulness.

To these qualities might be added that truthfulness which marked the scientist rather than the diplomat, and made him confess in his autobiography those *errata* of conduct which a man of less candor would have concealed from posterity. He was well informed, and, above all, was a profound believer in the destiny of his country. His faults appeared in basing his conduct on a personal moral code instead of a reliance upon a superior power, and in a carelessness, begotten partly of age, which left his papers open to spies, and his accounts in helpless confusion.



FRANKLIN IN 1777.

From "Benjamin Franklin," by Edward Robins. Courtesy G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.

His journey to France created much comment in England, where every movement of the Americans was known. It was reported that he had fled for refuge, being convinced of the ultimate failure of the cause. To a friend in England he wrote: "I must contrive to get you to America. I want all my friends out of that wicked country. I have just seen in a paper seven paragraphs about me, of which six were lies." The British ambassador to France warned Vergennes, minister of foreign affairs, that he would depart without taking leave if the rebel chief should be allowed to come to Paris. Vergennes replied that he had sent a courier to stop Franklin, but if he should chance to miss him it would be scandalous and a violation of the laws of hospitality to drive him out of Paris.

Rumors about the American representative.

Just before Christmas, in the year 1776, the undaunted American philosopher safely reached Paris, and at once became the lion of the hour. Martin, the French historian, says: "As simple in his manners and costume as Jean Jacques and his heroes, yet the wittiest and most acute of men; of a mind wholly French in tone and grace; . . . he was adapted to captivate, as he did captivate, the French of the eighteenth century by all his sentiments and all his ideas." As John Adams testified at a later time, his name was familiar to government and people, to kings, courtiers, nobility, clergy, and philosophers, as well as plebeians, to such a degree that there was scarcely a peasant or a citizen, a *valet de chambre*, coachman or footman, a lady's chambermaid, or a scullion in the kitchen, who was not familiar with it, and who did not consider him a friend to human kind.

Franklin in Paris.

"Figure to yourself," Franklin wrote to a friend, "an old man, with gray hair appearing under a marten fur cap, among the powdered heads of Paris. It is this odd figure that salutes you." To another: "Figure

FRANÇOIS MARIE
ABOUEY DE
VOLTAIRE.



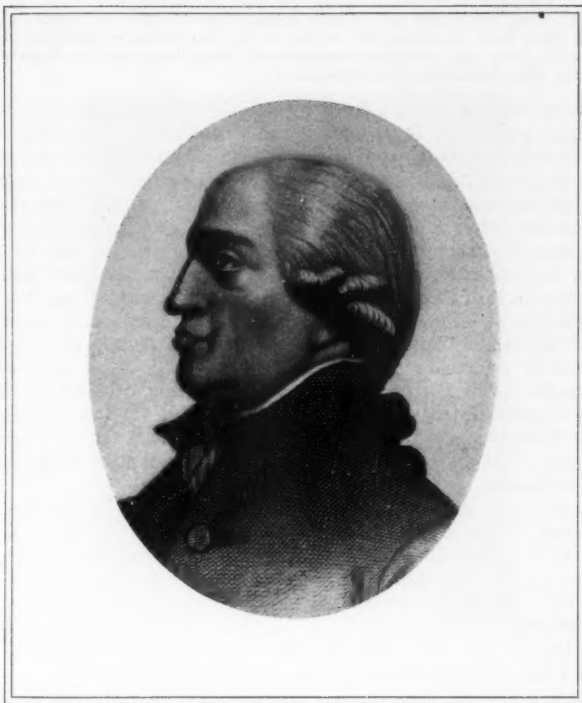
Franklin's personal
appearance.

me in your mind as jolly as formerly, and as strong and hearty, only a few years older; very plainly dressed, wearing my thin gray hair, that peeps out under my *coiffure*, a fine fur cap, which comes down my forehead almost to my spectacles. Think how this must appear among the powdered heads of Paris." He wishes that his fashion could become universal in France and that the ladies would dismiss their one hundred thousand hair-dressers, and pay to him half the money they pay to them. He would send the money to his needy countrymen, and would enlist the hair-dressers as soldiers for America.

The Quaker fashion.

Prominent men vied with one another in making his acquaintance, and society women competed in securing him for their receptions. Within ten days after his arrival, he was seated in the celebrated salon of Madame du Diffaud, next to the hostess, "with his fur cap on his head and spectacles on his nose." The carriages and footmen of half the nobility resident in Paris were said to be seen at his door. Young French dandies put off their gold-laced *chapeaux* to adopt fur caps made on the pattern of that worn by Franklin. Their swords were exchanged for walking-sticks, the only defense of the Quaker, as they called Franklin. Not alone Franklin caps, Franklin bonnets, and Franklin canes became the fashion, but even Franklin dolls came into being, so that he wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, that he was simply i-doll-ized in France.

The cause of *les insurgens*, as they called the Americans, appealed to the sympathetic nature of the French. Verses were composed extolling the military leadership of the great "Generale Vaginsthon." On one occasion, at a public reception, the most beautiful woman of the three hundred present was selected to place a laurel wreath upon the brow of



GENERAL
JOHN BURGoyNE.

the aged Franklin, and to imprint a kiss upon each cheek. When he attended a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at which Voltaire was present, a general cry arose that the two philosophers must be introduced, and Gallic enthusiasm was not satisfied until they had embraced and kissed each other in true French fashion.

All this attention would give little real joy to Franklin if his mission should not be successful. Popularity among the French people was one thing; to gain recognition at the French court as a representative of revolutionists was quite another. The French people were moved by enthusiasm and impulse; the court would be moved by cooler and more selfish purposes.

The second day following Franklin's arrival in Paris, the three commissioners acquainted Vergennes that they had been appointed "to propose and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States," and sought an interview for that purpose. At the appointed time they handed to him the draft of the treaty made by the congress, and later asked an immediate gift of eight ships of line, troops, arms, and ammunition. They were assured that they would be given protection in France, and that a due consideration of their proposition would be made; but that in the meantime reply would be withheld until Spain, whose representative was handed copies of the papers, should be heard from. The Bourbon alliance between the two countries demanded this.

What would be the policy of France? Vergennes had outlined it in a paper presented to the French cabinet nearly a year before:

"The continuation of the war would be advantageous to the two crowns [of France and Spain]. The best mode of securing this result would be on the one hand to keep up the

Voltaire and Franklin.

Reception by the ministry.

The policy of
France.

persuasion in the minds of the English ministries that the intentions of France and Spain were pacific, so that they might not hesitate undertaking an active and costly campaign; and on the other hand to sustain the courage of the Americans, by countenancing them secretly, and by giving them vague hopes which would obstruct any attempts England might make to bring about an amicable accommodation."

Pledge of the com-
missioners.

So evident was the selfish fear of France that England and the colonies would make peace and leave her no fruits of the war, that the commissioners drew up a personal pledge that if war with Great Britain resulted to either France or Spain as a sequence of giving aid to or of making a treaty with America, it would be "very right and proper" for them to agree that the United States would not make peace with England during the continuance of such a war. France and Spain were to give the same pledge to the United States. This became important at a later time.

Efforts of the com-
missioners.

While the court of France hesitated openly to offend England, the commissioners left no stone unturned which might aid them to their end. They drew up memorials to the king, picturing alternately the hopes and the despair of their cause; they made translations of the constitutions of the several states as they were transformed from colonies to states; and they circulated translations of the Articles of Confederation which had been drawn up by the Continental Congress as a frame of national government. These documents, it was hoped, would prove them capable of self-government.

Financial aid from
France.

They next arranged with the Farmers-General, that gigantic monopoly of France which bought up and collected the taxes of the realm, for the advance of a million livres (about \$200,000) in return for tobacco to be sent over the following year. After annoying delays from the French government, said to be necessary to blind the English, three vessels loaded with military stores sailed for America, two of which succeeded in evading the British and reaching their destination. Vergennes also promised a loan of three million livres from the royal treasury.

Volunteers for
America.

Although a few of the French volunteer officers were beginning to return from America filled with complaints at their treatment, the rage for enlistment continued unabated. Franklin was more careful than Deane had been about recommending applicants, although, as he said, "great officers of all ranks, in all departments; ladies, great and small, besides professional solicitors worry me from morning to night. The noise of every coach now that enters my court terrifies me. I am afraid to accept an invitation to dine abroad." To the importunities of one he wrote: "If, therefore, you have the least remaining kindness for me, if you would not help to drive me out of France, for God's sake, my dear friend, let this your twenty-third application be your last."

Influence of Bur-
goyne's surrender.

In the midst of this suspense came a rumor which, if true, would go far toward proving that the American army could sustain on the field the independency declared in congress. It was rumored that Burgoyne, who had gone to Canada "to cross America with a hop, step, and jump," had surrendered his entire army to the provincials. The news, it was felt, would have such good effect in France that the state of Massachusetts sent a young man, Jonathan Loring Austin, to carry the despatches of congress to the commissioners. In thirty-three days he reached Passy, the suburban residence of Franklin, and found the expectant commissioners. They had heard of an approaching messenger, and feared that he came to announce the seizure of the rebel capital, Philadelphia, by Howe—a more likely event than the surrender of an English army. It was reported later by the family of Austin that the commissioners rushed out into the courtyard at the sound of the horses' hoofs, and that Franklin inquired: "Is Philadelphia taken?" "Yes," replied Austin. The Philadelphian seemed stunned and turned to retire within. "But I have greater news than that," exclaimed the messenger. "General Burgoyne and his whole army are prisoners of war."



COMTE DE CHARLES
GRAVIER VER-
GENNES.

As if to add to this moving news, rumors came across the channel of certain conciliatory propositions to be introduced by Lord North into parliament. It was high time for France to act, if peace between England and America was to be prevented. Vergennes hastened so rashly to advise the king that it was reported his carriage was overturned on the way. Soon the commissioners were asked to renew their offers. The king of France wrote to his uncle, the king of Spain:

Change in the
French attitude.

"The destruction of the army of Burgoyne and the straitened condition of Howe has totally changed the face of things. America is triumphant, and England cast down. I have thought . . . that it was just and necessary to begin to treat with them to prevent their reunion with the mother country."

Yet for nearly two months France hesitated, waiting to hear from Spain, deterred by idle rumors that the Continental Congress had proposed reconciliation to Great Britain, and making every effort to call in the fishing and other fleets in view of the war with England which would undoubtedly follow the recognition of the colonies. February 8, 1778, was the memorable day when the weary waiting was ended. Franklin, Deane, and Lee placed their names near that of Gerard, the secretary of Vergennes, to the first treaty made by the young republic. It was the initial number in the long list of treaties and conventions, which now reaches almost four hundred, to which the United States has been a party.

America at last
recognized.

Before Franklin arrived, Deane had amused himself by drawing up a form of treaty which he sent to the Committee of Secret Correspondence; but it seems to have formed no part of the treaty which congress had sent to the commissioners. Their draft was in the main the one finally adopted. It provided for free entrance of goods from the ports of each

The treaty of com-
merce.

A PART OF
FRANKLIN'S CRE-
DENTIALS AS
MINISTER TO
FRANCE.

From "Benjamin
Franklin," by
Edward Robins.
Courtesy G. P.
Putnam's Sons,
Publishers.

*We have nominated Benjamin Franklin
to reside at your Court, in quality of our Minister
Plenipotentiary, that he may give you more particular as-
urances of the grateful Sentiments which you have excited in us
and in each of the United States. We beseech you to give
entire Credit to every thing which he shall deliver in our Part, especi-
ally when he shall assure you of the Permanency of our Friendship
and we pray God that he will keep your Majesty our great faith-
ful and beloved Friend and Ally in his most holy Protection.*

*Donec at Philadelphia the twenty first
day of October 1778*

*By the Congress of the United States of
North America your good Friends and Allies*

attest Chas Thomson Secy.

John Jay President

country to the other; protection on land and sea; joint suppression of pirates; confining fishing to limits of respective territories; the abolition of the *droit d'aubaine*; and arrangements for defining contraband goods, for carrying prizes into each other's ports, for granting an asylum when pursued by an enemy — arrangements necessary for a treaty of amity and commerce.

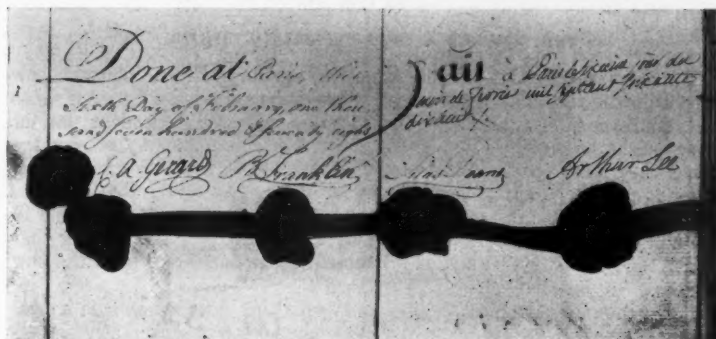
On the same day articles of close alliance were agreed upon between the two countries in view of the probability of a joint war against England. This was the second treaty of the United States. In it were incorporated certain provisions originally in the treaty prepared by the congress. It guaranteed the independence of the United States; renounced the claims of France to all parts of northern America or the Bermuda islands if conquered by the United States; and yielded any claims of the United States to islands in the Gulf of Mexico or near the gulf which might be conquered by France. It also renewed the pledge given by the commissioners that neither party should make peace with Great Britain without the consent of the other being first obtained. A third act, separate and secret, was added to the foregoing treaties, granting Spain the right to come in at any time she might choose upon the terms already determined.

The fact that so many provisions of the treaty with France, the first American treaty, should be repeated and even copied in later treaties is sometimes ascribed to the foresight of the commissioners or of the members of the congress. It became a pattern which was followed for over a century in the isolated condition of America. That it should contain so many novel features was due no doubt to the feeling of helplessness on the part of the colonists which demanded written safeguards from other powers, and also to the anticipation that commercial independence would follow political independence. These precautions were in reality premonitions of that neutrality which was eventually so thoroughly established.

Among the features included in succeeding treaties were mutual defense against pirates (Art. VI. of the treaty of 1778); abolishing the

The treaty of
alliance.

A pattern for later
treaties.



SIGNATURES TO THE TREATY OF 1778.

droit d'aubaine (Art. XI.); no contraband goods to be removed from a vessel except under a court of admiralty (Art. XIII.); requiring property captured from pirates to be restored (Art. XVI.); prizes may be brought into a port but not remain there (Art. XVII.); giving aid to shipwrecked vessels (Arts. XVIII. and XIX.); six months allowed after declaration of war for removal of property (Art. XX.); prohibiting either party issuing letters of marque — practically licensing a freebooter (Art. XXI.); forbidding vessels of any nation with whom either may be at war from fitting out in ports of the other (Art. XXII.); allowing either to trade with the enemy except in contraband goods (Art. XXIII.); confining contraband goods purely to articles intended for war and excluding food, clothing, raw goods, and ship material (Art. XXIV.); requiring neutral vessels to carry proof papers in time of war (Art. XXV.); and regulating methods for carrying on the search of a suspected vessel in war time (Art. XXVIII.).

Important provisions of the first treaty.

Of these, the most striking innovation at the time and one in which the United States was in advance of the sentiment of the day was the abolition of the odious practise known as the *droit d'aubaine* (law of aliens). In feudal France it was felt that the possession of property in the realm by an alien would be detrimental to the allegiance which each property-holder was supposed to owe to the sovereign. From this it was easy to declare that the property of a deceased foreigner should be confiscated by the state. It was also easy to decree that a tax should be levied on inherited property removed from the country. Although the United States was made exempt by the treaty, these laws were not abandoned in France until 1819.

Novelties of the treaty.

Nations having small naval defenses had been accustomed to issue letters of marque and reprisal by which a vessel of any nation could be added nominally to their navy. These freebooters depended upon their captures for their pay. In forbidding this practise, the United States was at the time abreast of the most advanced sentiment, although she has not continued in this matter, as will be seen later. The provisions in articles twenty, twenty-three, and twenty-four, as described above, may also be considered as distinct contributions to international customs.

The high hopes of foreign aid with which the Americans had begun the perilous war were at last fully realized. One nation had succored them secretly, had used its influence with other nations in their behalf, and had at last openly acknowledged their cause and bound itself to them by the most sacred obligations that are recognized in the laws of nations. Recognition would mean the interchange of accredited representatives, and thus would arise a complete diplomatic system in the young republic.

High hopes finally realized.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM.

The United States
recognized as a
nation.

The open recognition of the American agents in France placed a new aspect on the rebellious Americans. They were raised, so far as France was concerned, from insurgents to citizens of an independent nation. They might be subdued and again become British colonists; but for the nonce they were a nation. A treaty is made only with a nation possessing sovereign power, and the very making of the treaty recognizes the new nation as a sovereign. As soon as possible it is customary to send to the new nation a man who will stand in lieu of his sovereign visiting that nation, and to receive with similar courtesy a representative from the new state.

Evolution of the
ambassador.

It is impossible to trace the beginnings of this custom, as it is impossible to trace the time when different classes of representatives were recognized as existing. By some, the modern system of business consuls is dated from the time of the Crusades, when Godfrey of Bouillon established a court in Jerusalem to protect the merchants trading there. Yet consuls were not formally named in treaties until those made between Great Britain and Turkey, late in the seventeenth century. The ambassador, who in his person represents the person of his sovereign and expects to be received with a dignity becoming his position, is the highest personage in diplomatic ranks, and is sent to negotiate or to look after the interests of his nation abroad. The practise of sending ambassadors arose in Europe in the fifteenth century, and soon demanded a royal setting and splendor which have largely passed away in the growth of democracy.

Democratic simplicity, however, had not found an exemplar that March morning when the American commissioners dressed themselves so carefully in response to the following notice:

VERSAILLES, March 17, 1778.

GENTLEMEN:

I am charged to acquaint you that you will be presented to the king next Friday, if you will have the goodness to render yourselves here at 10 o'clock in the morning. Count de Vergennes hopes you will do him the honor to dine with him on the same day.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, etc.,

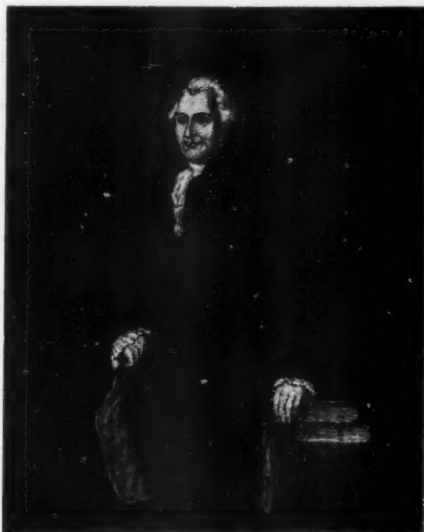
GERARD.

The American
commissioners
presented.

Franklin, who had from hygienic reasons abandoned a wig several years before this time, appeared in a black velvet suit, without a sword, and without the hat carried so generally under the arm. It was understood that the court chamberlain would tolerate this costume of the old philosopher. Deane and Lee were dressed in the fine fashion of the day, including the wig, sword and hat. The three went in separate carriages to Versailles where they were met by Izard, William Lee, and a number of secretaries and friends.

They were as yet simply American "commissioners," and this may have warranted the king in receiving them in his dressing-room instead of a court chamber, and in appearing with "his hair undressed, hanging down on his shoulders; no appearance of preparation to receive us nor any ceremony in doing it," as Arthur Lee recorded in his diary. More likely the lack of ceremony was a part of the studied privacy which had marked the entire recognition. The decisive interview with Vergennes had been held in a cottage five miles from Versailles; the commissioners had been pledged to secrecy when the treaties were signed; and now they were to be received as deputies and not as accredited ambassadors, so the Spanish minister assured his government. Likewise, in the evening they were presented to the queen most unofficially while she was playing for small stakes with the royal family. "She courteously desired him [Franklin] to stand near her, and as often as the game did not require her immediate attention, she took occasion to speak to him in

French fear of
alarming England.



M. GERARD.

From a picture in
Independence Hall,
Philadelphia.

very obliging terms," wrote Madame Campan in her journal. Notwithstanding these precautions, the English ambassador left Paris the next morning without taking formal leave.

The same secrecy was observed when the time arrived for sending a minister to the new United States. He and those who accompanied him started from Paris at different times and by different routes for the seaport from which they were to embark.

The choice made for the first representative to America was highly gratifying to the commissioners. "Mons. Gerard," wrote Franklin to the president of the Continental Congress, "is the same plenipotentiary with whom we completed the treaties, . . . and I congratulate you on his being minister from this court to the Congress." "In order to convince you of this [interest] in a more particular manner," wrote the king to congress, "we have appointed M. Gerard, secretary of our council of state, to reside near you in the quality of our minister plenipotentiary." To him also was entrusted the business office of consul-general for Boston and other ports of the United States. The first and most important part of his instructions was to prevent the United States making peace with England without the knowledge and consent of France. He was also to attempt quietly to secure for Spain the possession of the Floridas and a share in the Newfoundland fisheries. The proposed conquest of Canada by the Americans he was not to favor, since the continuance of that country in the hands of England would be a constant menace to the Americans, thus making them cling more closely to France.

The unfortunate Deane, who had been replaced as commissioner by John Adams, accompanied Gerard, the two being escorted by a fleet of twelve sail and four frigates, "undoubtedly the most brilliant which has

The first representa-
tive to the United
States.

Reception of the
French minister.

ever accompanied ambassadors," as D'Estaing, who commanded it, assured the congress. The fleet went on to New York to coöperate with Washington while Gerard, passing up Delaware bay, was met at Chester by a committee of congress which escorted him to Philadelphia. Here he was saluted by a discharge of artillery. Four months before, on a bright spring morning which dispersed the gloom of the winter at Valley Forge, Washington and his army had celebrated the French alliance with a review, a salute, and a banquet. Congress now resolved to make an even more ostentatious celebration of Gerard's arrival, using it to arouse fresh confidence in their cause. The arrangements for his reception in the state house at Philadelphia, as copied from the secret journals of congress, are worth reproducing:

Resolved, That the ceremonial for a minister plenipotentiary or envoy shall be as follows:

When a minister plenipotentiary or envoy shall arrive within any of the United States, he shall receive, at all places where there are guards, sentries and the like, such military honours as are paid to a general officer of the second rank in the armies of the United States.

When he shall arrive at the place in which congress shall be, he shall wait upon the President, and deliver his credentials, or a copy thereof. Two members of congress shall then be deputed to wait upon him, and inform him when and where he shall receive audience of the congress.

At the time he is to receive his audience, the two members shall again wait upon him in a coach belonging to the states; and the person first named of the two shall return with the minister plenipotentiary or envoy in the coach, giving the minister the right hand, and placing himself on his left, with the other member on the front seat.

Rules of congress
for receiving a
minister.

When the minister plenipotentiary or envoy is arrived at the door of congress hall, he shall be introduced to his chair by the two members, who shall stand at his left hand. He shall sit down. His secretary shall then deliver to the president the letter of his sovereign, which shall be read and translated by the secretary of congress. Then the member first named shall present and announce him to the president and the congress and they to him. At which time the president, the house, and the minister, shall rise together.

The minister shall then bow to the president and the house, and they to him.

The minister and the president shall then bow to each other, and be seated; after which the house shall sit down.

The minister shall deliver his speech standing. The president and the house shall sit while the minister is delivering his speech. The house shall rise, and the president shall deliver the answer standing. The minister shall stand while the president delivers the answer.

Having spoken, and being answered, the minister and president shall bow to each other, at which time the house shall bow, and then the minister shall be conducted home in the manner in which he was brought to the house.

A vast amount of bowing and rising and sitting in all this, but felt necessary in those days when everything was borrowed from the old world and modified to fit the new. The "president" of course was only the president or presiding officer of the congress. It was further decided that the visiting minister might employ the speech of his own country if he wished, but that all replies should be "in the language of the United States." It was also determined that the envoy must first call upon the members of congress socially before expecting calls upon himself.

Little importance
of the Americans.

The commissioners in France had no such elaborate ceremonies made for them. Going to Queen Marie Antoinette's levee soon after their presentation, they were jostled about by the crowd, neither presented nor spoken to, and ignored in the general confusion. "Ever since I have been here I have never seen any disposition in any minister of state to talk with any of the commissioners," wrote John Adams to congress. He justly attributes this coldness largely to the dissensions among the commissioners themselves.

It is impossible to look with much satisfaction on the personal relations of our first representatives in Europe. Their conduct was not likely to impress favorably the ministry of France or the other European ambassadors at Paris. Perhaps these dissensions may have inaugurated the time-honored belief of Europe in the approaching dissolution of the American union. It should be said in excuse for them that they had no compelling power at home behind them — being simply parts of a popular



JOHN JAY.

From "The Life and Times of John Jay," by William Whitelock.
Courtesy Dodd, Mead & Co.

movement. Their dissensions have been duplicated in more recent "juntos" of representatives in our country of revolutionary movements in South America or the West Indies. The American colonies in 1778 were full of factions, sectional and religious prejudices, and these were in full evidence in France.

Dissensions of the American commissioners.

The commissioners were unable to live in the same house, wrote bitter letters to each other and to congress, and sometimes for days held no other kind of communication. "I conceive you have acted unjustifiably; you think that I am mistaken and I shall be heartily rejoiced to find myself so." So Franklin was informed by Izard, who had been appointed to Tuscany, but dared not go, and remained in Paris to interfere with the authorized agents. "If the whole world had been searched, I think it would have been impossible to have found one on every account more unfit for the office into which he has by the storm and convulsions of the times been shaken," was the way in which the same gentleman paid his compliments to Deane when the latter was recalled. "I do not live ten minutes, distance from you. Within these few days, as usual, I have seen you frequently; particularly on Monday I was with you at your house for some time," wrote Arthur Lee to Franklin, complaining because he had not been informed of Gerard's appointment to America. "Is this the example you, in your superior wisdom, think proper to set of order, decorum, confidence, and justice?" he continued. "It is true," replied Franklin, "that I have omitted answering some of your letters, particularly your angry ones in which you, with very magisterial airs, schooled and documented me as if I had been one of your domestics." He did not tell Lee that the French court had forbidden knowledge of the appointment being given him because it was known that his secretary was a

Charges and countercharges.

British spy. Vergennes complained to the commissioners of "this disagreeable disunion" among themselves.

Adams as a neutral.

When Adams, with his frugal, New England training, entered the voluptuous life of Paris it must be confessed that he contributed little to the peace, although he intended remaining neutral. He was shocked at Franklin's extravagance in occupying the country place of M. de Chaumont at Passy, then a suburb but now a part of Paris near the Trocadero. To save additional rent, he consented to share the house with Franklin, but fretted under the extravagance until he wrote to the owner to ascertain the terms and was astonished to find that the enthusiastic Chaumont had given it to Franklin rent free. Adams also used Franklin's carriage to save expense, but chafed because the doctor's social engagements kept the equipage in almost constant use. He also found that the books had been most negligently kept. Rumors of extravagance, speculation, and stock-jobbing among the Americans shocked the soul of honest John Adams.

The first minister plenipotentiary sent to Europe.

The limit of endurance was finally reached, and Adams wrote privately to his second cousin, Samuel Adams, of the useless expenditure in maintaining three agents in France at an expense of at least three thousand pounds sterling a year each. "Prodigious sums of money have been expended and large sums are yet due." If, as his enemies suggested, Adams hoped to be the one minister to replace the three, he underestimated the gratitude in which Franklin was held by congress. That body concurred in the need of economy, and therefore appointed Franklin to replace the three and raised him to be minister plenipotentiary to France to correspond with the rank of Gerard. Nothing was left for John Adams to do but return to America.

Censure of the commissioners.

Izard had contributed to this action by making charges against Franklin before congress, thus supplementing the insinuations which Lee had been constantly making. Yet so strong was the influence of the Lee-Adams faction in congress that the friends of Franklin could not secure Lee's recall. He still retained his appointment as commissioner for Spain, and remained in Paris. His brother, William Lee, and Izard were deprived of their commissions, but were not ordered to return to America.

With the appointment of the first minister plenipotentiary, congress began to organize its diplomatic service. It was decided to send ministers to France and Spain only at present, and to send but one minister to any court. Further provisions were lost in a factional contest over censuring the commissioners for their "suspicions and animosities," during which all were reprovved except John Adams. For some months afterward no steps were taken toward improving the foreign service except to order all agents to send over descriptions of methods of doing business at the different courts. Perhaps this information caused the replacing of the Committee of Secret Correspondence by a more efficient Secretary of Foreign Affairs to which office R. R. Livingston of New York was appointed. Congress also made an effort to purge itself of the place-hunting spirit by voting that no member should be appointed to any office for which he or another for him was to receive pay.

Was France selfish in her action?

Day after day Gerard haunted congress with his fears lest they intended making an accommodation secretly with Great Britain. In vain congress assured both him and his successor, Luzerne, that the rumors were idle. Undoubtedly both congress and the people intended to keep faith with France, being led by feelings of profound gratitude. The birthday of the king came to be generally celebrated, the birth of a dauphin was marked by congratulations and festivities, and in many ways the obligation to France was acknowledged. Yet some leading men, John Adams among them, were always suspicious of France. Perhaps it was the old enmity of the French-Indian war. Adams separated the enthusiasm of the people of France, whose very blood money was being given to the Ameri-

cans in the odious system of French taxation, from the calculating king and ministry, who had no motive outside the cool game of diplomacy. At a later time he expressed an opinion that France had no more desire to see America free than England had.

John Jay was almost equally suspicious of Spain. The vicissitudes of congressional politics had ended a contest by sending him to fill the proposed place of minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and by making John Adams a special commissioner to treat with Great Britain for peace under the direction of France. For two years Jay lingered in Spain, unable to secure a treaty from that country, and was daily more convinced that her

Jay and Adams sent to Europe.



aim was a selfish one which included among other things the possession of a large part of the Mississippi valley.

CHATEAU DE CHAUMONT AT PASSY.

Adams proceeded to Paris, fretting under his instructions from congress which ordered him "to undertake nothing in the negotiations

House that Franklin occupied.

for peace or truce without their [the French king and ministry] knowledge and concurrence," and even "ultimately to govern yourself by their advice and opinion." Catharine of Russia, anxious to use the present war for building up her own commerce, gathered about her the other northern nations of Europe in an "armed neutrality." With the emperor of Germany she had offered to mediate between Great Britain and the United States. John Adams was rejoiced when both parties accepted the offer, and correspondingly enraged when France refused to give her consent, necessary under the treaty of 1778. In Paris he began such open negotiations with England in the true John Adams way that congress was obliged to check him and eventually to pass him on to Holland to secure a loan and a treaty with the Netherlands if possible.

Adams as a peace commissioner.

Meanwhile the need of money to carry on the campaigns had become so great as to overshadow all peace negotiations. Congress had grown accustomed to draw upon Franklin in France, trusting to his popularity with the French court to wring from it sufficient funds to meet the bills. When Jay and Adams were given salaries of two thousand five hundred pounds, and their secretaries salaries of one thousand pounds, Franklin was ordered to find the money. So frequent became the drafts that he wrote congress asking them if they thought him Gideon that he must draw water for all Israel. "I am really afraid that we shall, as the

saying is, *ride a free horse to death*." He complains that he is ashamed to go again as a beggar to Vergennes to save bills from being protested, although this severe method might become necessary. "Nothing," he wrote to Jay, "will cure the congress of this madness of drawing upon the pump at Aldgate but such a proof that its well has a bottom." No



MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES OF HOLLAND, OCTOBER 7, 1782.

later foreign relations of the United States have put her in the humiliating position of a beggar.

A special messenger
to France.

The "inactive campaign" in the north, as Washington called it, during the summer of 1780, and the success of the British arms in the south, forced congress to send a special messenger to the king of France "to impress him with the urgent and critical state of our affairs at present," to "point out the causes which rendered the last campaign unsuccessful," and to demonstrate "the necessity of maintaining a naval superiority in the American seas." Selecting the grade of "minister" as less in conflict with Franklin's permanent appointment, the congress chose for this special mission, John Laurens, of South Carolina, colonel in the Revolutionary army. He had probably passed through every battle in which Washington had been engaged, and therefore "from the nature of his services and situation, has had opportunities of information which peculiarly qualify him for giving to his most Christian majesty a more lively idea of our circumstances, of our indispensable wants, etc." So the congress informed Franklin, begging him to aid Laurens in his mission.

John Laurens in
France.

Having consulted Washington and others to obtain full military information, Laurens soon reached Paris to find that Franklin had just secured from the king six million livres as a gift and four million to pay drafts made on him by congress. A fortnight after Laurens had presented his papers to Vergennes, including a pressing letter from Washington, he was rewarded with the promise of an additional loan of ten million livres which the king would guarantee, if the money could be secured from Holland bankers. "He has fully justified your character of him," wrote Franklin to congress after Laurens's departure, "and returns thoroughly possessed of my esteem; but that cannot and ought not to please him so much as a little more money would have done for his beloved army."

Laurens vs.
Franklin.

The kind-hearted Franklin allowed Laurens to carry home with him two and a half million of the six which had been obtained before the latter arrived; otherwise the young man must have experienced the humiliation of returning empty-handed. Another portion was given him to buy goods in Holland en route home. The Dutch loan was not finally effected for some months. A dispute arose later concerning the relative value of the services of these two men in securing the money. Discussions of the subject appear occasionally in periodicals, generally with a tendency to overestimate the services of John Laurens.

No hope of extend-
ing the alliance.

The preceding summer congress had sent his father, Henry Laurens, to Holland to secure a loan of money. Captured at sea by a British frigate, there was found among his papers an old draft of a proposed treaty between the United States and the city of Amsterdam. England threw Laurens into the Tower of London and seized upon the treaty as a just cause of making war on Holland. This favorable time was chosen by congress to send John Adams to the Netherlands, but over two years elapsed before that country, torn by political dissensions and having a large pro-English sentiment regardless of the war being made on her, could be persuaded into a recognition of the United States. Frederick of Prussia laughed at the idea of a permanent confederacy in America covering so much territory, and refused to deal with an American agent. Acting on a rumor, congress sent Dana, who had been secretary to John Adams, on a begging mission to Russia; but he accomplished nothing, being unable to speak the language. He could not even coöperate with the French minister to that court, since he could not speak French. Clearly nothing could be done to add other countries to the French-American alliance until some event such as a decided defeat to the British arms should make the American war unpopular in England and so bring the possibility of a peace, which was undesired generally by European nations. That event came in the overwhelming victory at Yorktown the results of which at once overturned all European plans.

NOTE. — The Review and Search questions will be found this month in the C. L. S. C. Round Table.

- Bibliography.*
- "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution." By Francis Wharton. 6 vols. Washington. Government: 1889. This has superseded the Spark's Correspondence of the Revolution. It publishes the letters without omissions or emendation. Explanations and footnotes are abundant, with an excellent introduction to the first volume.
- "Secret Journals of Congress." 4 vols. Boston: 1821. This contains the proceedings of the Continental Congress under the Committee of Secret Correspondence, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and such other matters as it was not deemed advisable to print in the public Journal.
- "Works of Benjamin Franklin." By Jared Sparks. 10 vols. Boston: 1836. "Complete Works of Franklin." By John Biglow. 10 vols. New York: 1887. "Benjamin Franklin." By John T. Morse. (American Statesmen Series.) Boston: 1887. "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin." By James Parton. 2 vols. Boston: 1867. Extracts from Franklin's letters used in this series may be found in full in either Sparks or Biglow. The latter has the better footnotes. Morse is more philosophical than Parton, but the latter is much more interesting for the general reader.
- "Works of John Adams." By C. F. Adams. 10 vols. Boston: 1850. "Life of John Adams." By J. Q. and C. F. Adams. 2 vols. Philadelphia: 1871. "John Adams." By John T. Morse, Jr. (American Statesmen Series.) Boston: 1884. John Adams kept a diary for many years, although not consecutively, and is therefore the most quoted of the early American diplomats. He was also a profuse letter writer. The life by Morse is a good sketch, although as in all life sketches of diplomats the foreign relations occupy a small proportion of the whole book.
- "Treaties and Conventions of the United States." Washington. Government: 1889. This volume of over 1,400 pages contains every treaty framed by the United States to its date, together with valuable footnotes and introduction. Copies may be obtained at cost by addressing the Public Printer, Washington, D. C. It will be of service throughout the series on American Diplomacy for the year.
- "History of the United States." By George Bancroft. New York: 1866. 6 vols. By consulting the index in the last volume under "France," "Great Britain," etc., the foreign relations of the Revolution may be found. There are many editions of Bancroft. It is the standard for colonial history.
- In other general histories, such as Hildreth's "United States," Fiske's "American Revolution," and others, the diplomatic history can be traced from the index to the respective volumes. There are also lives of John Jay and of Arthur Lee. The "Papers" of Deane have been published in the New York Historical Society Publications, 1887. The unfortunate altercation between Deane, Paine and others, in which the Continental Congress was implicated, may be studied in the Journals of that body and the newspapers of that day; also in Conway's life of Paine.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

THE FIRST TREATY OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER III.

- The three commissioners in France.
- Fitness of Franklin for this diplomatic work.
- Franklin becomes the fashion at Paris.
- Franklin and Voltaire.
- The commissioners not received officially.
- The policy of Vergennes.
- France lends money to America.
- Enlistments continue.
- Effects of Burgoyne's surrender.
- A treaty made. Alliance. Secret article.
- Model and novel provisions of the first treaty.
- Spain aids indirectly. Hope of the American cause.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM.

CHAPTER IV.

- France recognizes a nation in the United States.
- Necessity for an exchange of representatives.
- Rise of such a custom.
- Presentation of the Americans to the king.
- Gerard, the first foreign representative to the United States.
- Elaborate reception for the first minister.
- Dissensions of the first representatives in France.
- Replaced by one minister to each court.
- Franklin the first one appointed.
- Jay, the second, to Spain.
- John Adams as peace commissioner.
- Suspicious of France. Sent to Holland.
- Special mission of John Laurens.
- The American alliance languishes in Europe.

A READING JOURNEY



in CENTRAL EUROPE

II. A GONDOLA-RIDE THROUGH VENICE.*

BY OSCAR KUHN.

(Professor of Romance Languages, Wesleyan University.)



F all the fair cities of the world, one stands forth with a charm all its own, Venice, the city of the Lagoons, the Queen of the Adriatic. There is an atmosphere of poetry hovering about this strangely beautiful city. Its towers and roofs rising as if by enchantment from the sea, its streets of water, the absence of dust and noise, its vistas of marble palaces, graceful bridges, and emerald waterways,—all so impress us that we forget the more unlovely aspects which likewise exist,—its squalor and poverty, its narrow streets, and dark and secret courts, so often reeking with damp and dirt.

Charm lent by the past.

Inseparable from the natural and architectural beauty, is the charm lent by the legendary past, with all its associations of tragedy and love, of crime and heroic deeds, interwoven with the brilliant history of the Venetian Republic. As we look upon the pictured walls of the Ducal Palace, as we stand on the Riva degli Schiavoni, and gaze up at the Bridge of Sighs, as we lean on the balustrades of the Rialto and see the broad canal crowded to the water's edge with stately palaces bearing names famous in history, the present seems suddenly to fade away and in a series of pictures the past is unrolled before our eyes. First, the waste and desolate islands of the sea; then in the distance the vast hordes of German and Hunnish barbarians, and the inhabitants of the neighboring mainland fleeing hither for safety; then the gradual development of the city, its prosperity, riches and power, its fleets and armies, its glorious victories on sea and land. All this adds greatly to the charm of the city, which now lies, as it were, outside the stream of modern progress, living chiefly in the memory of its glorious past.

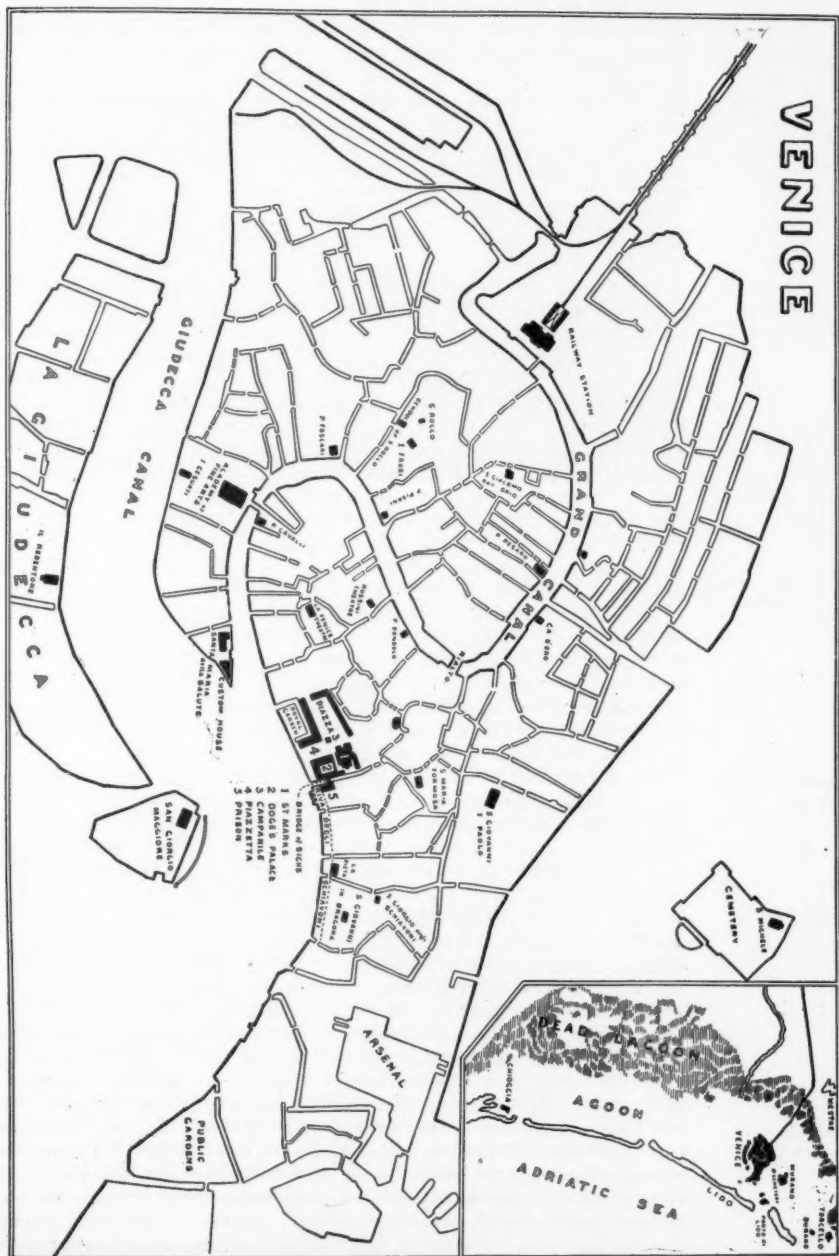
Foundation of Venice.

As we have hinted above, the foundation of Venice was due to the incursions of Huns and German tribes from the north in the fifth century, A. D., who formed part of that fateful *Völkerwanderung*, which so profoundly affected the history of Europe, and out of which have come the modern nations of France, Italy, Spain and England. The people of the mainland, after the destruction of Aquileia, 452, fled before the savage invaders, till the Adriatic blocked their further progress. Before them they saw the shallow waters of the lagoons, and, scattered over the surface, some seventy-two low-lying, sandy, marshy islands. Here they found a refuge from their pursuers, and from this,—what they thought temporary shelter,—rose the great Venetian Republic. As the years went on the little settlements increased and flourished; the wooden huts made way for buildings of brick and stone; as land became more and more scarce, little or none was left for streets, the function of which was now usurped by canals. Today these canals number one hundred and fifty and divide the city into one hundred and seventeen islands, joined to one another by some three hundred and eighty bridges.

Full of romantic interest.

The history of Venice during the middle ages is full of romantic interest. It became a great seaport, the emporium for the merchandise of the East and West. Here gathered the armies of the Crusaders on their

*The first of this series, "A Walk in Rome," appeared in October.



way to the conquest of the Holy Sepulcher; here the glass and silks and precious spices were brought from the East on fleets of merchant vessels; from here its doges started forth on those victorious campaigns which added to Venice not only the cities of Verona, Padua, and many others of the neighboring mainland, but the whole coast of the Adriatic and many of the islands of the Grecian archipelago. The height of its glory was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its decline came with the discoveries of the Portuguese and Spanish navigators which took away its supremacy on the sea; the terrible power of the Turks hastened the decline, and Venice gradually became what it is today,—a shadow of its former self.

City divided by
Grand Canal.

The topography of the city is simple enough when seen from a high place like the Campanile, but it is exceedingly complex when you are trying to find your way through the tangle of its narrow and winding streets. As we look down upon it, we see that it is divided into two parts by the Grand Canal which winds through the midst of it like a gigantic letter S, while an innumerable mass of smaller canals intersect it like a network of veins and arteries in all directions. Several large islands surround it, the Giudecca and San Giorgio, to the south (practically forming part of the city itself), Murano and Torcello to the north, while the Lido stretches out its seven miles of narrow sands as a barrier between Venice and the sea. Although canals form the chief means of communication, yet practically every house can be reached by land, if you know the way. To go on foot from one particular place to another in Venice is like solving a puzzle, easy enough when you know how, but demanding time and ingenuity at first. The streets are so narrow and so crooked, there are so many blind alleys or *impasses*, as the French call them, that you are baffled at every turn. You go your way gaily for a while, when lo! you come up suddenly against some unbridged canal, house or dead wall, which blocks all further progress. Even in the Merceria, the great artery of trade, you never know if you are in that street or another, there are so many turns, so many other streets emptying into it and seemingly just as important. There are certain landmarks, however, which you soon come to recognize, and in a certain sense all roads in Venice lead to the Rialto and the Square of St. Mark's.

Approach from the
mainland.

The approach to Venice from the mainland is a revelation. We have been speeding for hours across the flat plains of Lombardy, with their luxuriant fields of wheat, vines and olive trees, when late in the afternoon we reach the sea, over which a long causeway conducts us, with a shallow waste of water on either side. Then in the distance rises a fairy-like vision, seemingly from the very surface of the sea,—a city with towers and domes and roofs breaking the low line of the horizon. As we enter the railway station and leave the cars, there is nothing to strike us as different from the ordinary station; but when we issue from the doors, the scene before us is strangely unreal. The absence of carriages,—so prominent a feature of all railroad stations,—the broad expanse of green water lined on both sides with lofty buildings and churches, the utter absence of noises, the low row of black, steel-beaked boats that crowd the steps which lead into the water,—all seem to transport us into another world, in which our ordinary sensations have no place. That first ride in a gondola is one never to be forgotten. The soft dip of the oars as we leave the landing-place and float down the Grand Canal, crowded with gondolas like our own or with barges loaded with heavy fruit, fish or merchandise; the stately palaces on either side with the wooden poles in front marked with the colors of their owners. Then with a sudden turn to the right, we enter a labyrinth of smaller canals, so narrow we can almost touch the houses on either side with outstretched hands. The cries of the gondoliers as they turn a sharp corner, the apparition of another gondola shooting by us, with graceful gondolier in the stern;

First ride in a
gondola.



THE GRAND CANAL
FROM THE STEPS
OF THE CHURCH OF
SANTA MARIA DELLA
SALUTE.

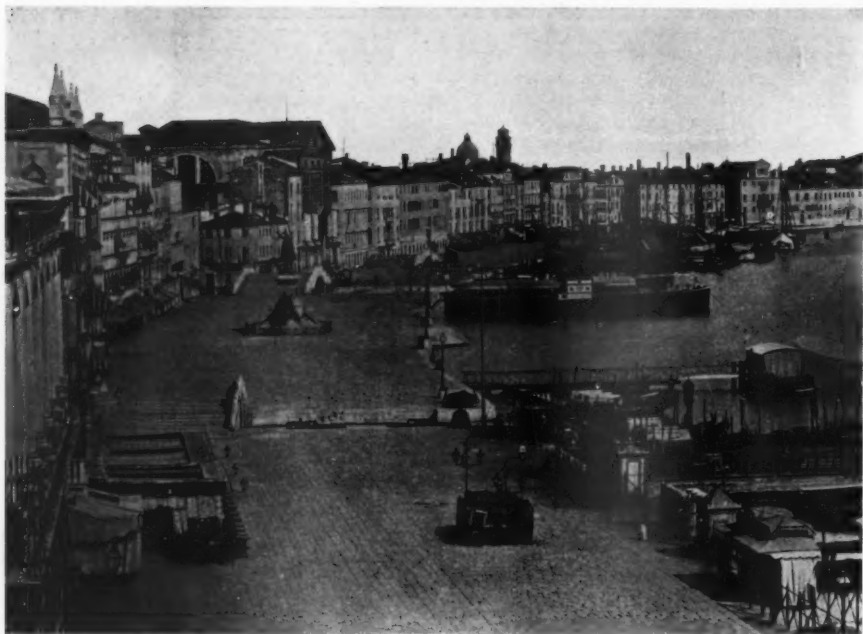
the Italian sky of dazzling blue, the soft atmosphere of spring, the sunlight gilding tower and roof and water; all this makes a picture unlike anything else in the world.

Venice is not like Rome, full of ancient ruins which require severe study; it is a city rather of impressions, and although a definite plan will help us to see quickly its treasures of art, yet the spirit of the place demands a leisurely method of sight-seeing, time to linger over a little bit of genre in real life, to chat with a gondolier or ragged urchin, to muse for an hour in some unfrequented quarter of the city where time seems to have stood still since the middle ages. Those see it best who have had the deepest impressions, who have had not only the "sense of present pleasure," but who have carried away "life and food for future years."

Venice a city of
impressions.

Our first visit will be to the Square of St. Mark's, today, as it has always been, the center of life in Venice. There certainly can be no more beautiful public square in the world. And yet its beauty is wholly the work of man. Its flat surface, smooth as a floor, is paved with stones of geometrical patterns, and surrounded on all sides with buildings which have become famous for the beauty of their architecture. Not a touch of nature anywhere except the blue firmament above,—with the sun in it by day, and the moon and the stars by night. On three sides (north, south, and west) the buildings are comparatively modern, being masterpieces of the Renaissance style. Those on the north and south are respectively known as the old and new palaces of the Procurators; that on the west is an extension of public offices built under Napoleon. The harmonious proportions of the facades, the carvings and sculptures that adorn every part, and the arcades beneath, are worthy of highest praise. The shops that occupy the triple row of arcades are artistically arranged and resplendent with silks and laces, with gold and silver, precious stones, Venetian glass, pictures and statuary. These buildings, with the picturesque group of the Campanile, St. Mark's, and the Ducal Palace, make a combination unsurpassed for varied and yet harmonious architectural beauty. The coloring especially is something wonderfully attractive; the gray and white of the Procuratie, the red brick of the Campanile, the soft creamy yellow and pink of the Ducal Palace, together with the many

Square of St.
Mark's.



RIVA DEGLI SCHIAVONI.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY.



THE INTERIOR OF ST. MARK'S.



PIAZZA OF ST. MARK'S AND THE CAMPANILE.

Piazza a center
of life.

colored marbles and mosaics (on golden background) of St. Mark's are all brought out most effectively by the clear Italian atmosphere.

Day and night the Piazza is the center of life and commotion. In the daytime tourists come hither in throngs, passing in and out of St. Mark's, strolling under the arcades, where the shops exert an irresistible fascination,—or throwing corn to the countless flocks of pigeons which from time immemorial have been one of the features of the square. At night, when the band plays, the scene is still more brilliant; the shops form a glittering belt of light; the cafés are crowded and the spaces in front of them are covered with chairs and tables at which people sit and eat ices or drink coffee; a dense mass of promenaders, rich and poor, native and stranger, move slowly up and down listening to the strains of music, while overhead in the "deep gulfs" of heaven, the stars shine brightly or the moon floods the scene with silver radiance.

Cathedral of
St. Mark's.

The cathedral of St. Mark's stands in a class by itself among the churches of Europe. With its cupolas, its mosaics, its pillars of precious marble, it seems more like the Orient than the West. It is one of the oldest churches in Italy and is dedicated to the patron saint of Venice. During the early middle ages when the worship of, and consequently the search for, relics became a passion, robbery and even murder were often committed to obtain them. Hence we may well believe the story of the pious theft by means of which the bones of St. Mark were brought from Alexandria by Venetian sailors in 828. The way in which this was done is told in mosaics on the outside of the portico of the church.

Present structure
consecrated in
1085.

The original church was destroyed in 976, the present structure being consecrated in 1085. Having become the chapel of the doges, it was constantly embellished by the successive occupants of the ducal throne, till today it is undoubtedly one of the richest and most magnificent churches in the world. Hundreds of pillars of precious marbles adorn it; outside it is carved in a multitude of forms and over the main entrance are the famous bronze horses brought from Constantinople. In the vestibule and in the church itself there is a continuous series of mosaics, which form literally a Bible in stone, and recount the chief events and doctrines of the Christian religion from the creation to the resurrection. These mosaics are among the finest and most interesting in the world, many of them dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Perhaps even more interesting is the magnificent mosaic pavement of red and green porphyry and glass and marble tesserae. The succession of wavy hollows in this venerable pavement, due to the settling of the vaulting under the nave, only adds to its beauty and interest. The effect of all this,—the mosaics with their gold background, the alabaster walls, the various shrines with the little lamps trembling before them, the high altar ablaze with countless candles, and (on a feast day) the splendor of the famous pala d'oro (altar-covering), with its gleaming mass of gold, jewels and enamels, is dazzling. Especially is this true in the late afternoon. The lower walls having no windows, the light can enter only through the upper part of the church, and the level rays of the setting sun send a flash of splendor over the scene,

"While unseen choirs
Sing the old Latin hymns of peace and love,
And benediction of the Holy Ghost."

One is never weary of lingering in the precincts of St. Mark's, with its constantly shifting mass of people, sight-seers and worshipers, a curious combination. When mass is being celebrated, the latter kneel and pray, the former crowd close to the celebrants, watch the proceedings through a glass ("darkly" for most Protestants), and whisper their comments.

Other churches of
note.

While St. Mark's is the principal church of Venice, there are many others worthy of visit and study, chief among them being the Dominican



THE CHURCH OF
SS. GIOVANNI AND
PAOLO, AND THE
EQUESTRIAN STATUE
OF BARTOLOMMEO
COLLEONI.

church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo and the Franciscan church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari (Friars). In front of the former is Verocchio's celebrated equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni, than which, according to Ruskin, there is no "more glorious work of sculpture existing in the world." The church itself is the Westminster Abbey of Venice, its Hall of Fame, for inside it is crowded with the tombs of the doges, many of whom were here buried. The Frari is the largest church in Venice, not even excepting St. Mark's. Here too are tombs,—one to Canova,—but the chief treasures it contains are the noble madonna of the Pesaro family by Titian, and the madonna and saints of Giovanni Bellini, which Ruskin declares to be "one of the two finest paintings in the world."

It is an interesting variation from concentrated sight-seeing to attend services in these churches. During Lent and the month of May (the "meze Mariano" or Mary's month) these are held almost every day. In no other way can a better idea of the people be obtained than by visiting these services. If you had made your way after dark on a certain night last May, through the narrow and dirty streets to the small church of San Giovanni in Bragora, situated in one of the poorer quarters of the city, you might have heard a wretched looking priest recounting, with Dantesque vividness of language, the torments of hell, to a crowd of women and children who gathered around the pulpit, and shuddered in the darkness of the gloomy little church. On another occasion you would have found the church of the Gesuati, on the other side of the Grand Canal, all ablaze with lighted candles, rows of which along the aisles were placed on pillars of white wood, wound around with gilt ribbons and wreaths of roses, while the altar was ablaze with lights. Here a handsome, well-fed priest preached to a large crowd on Sunday observance, and sought to shame his faithful hearers by telling them how heretical England observed the Sabbath better than Catholic Italy. These sermons in Italy are free and easy affairs,—people come and go constantly, kneel and pray before the shrines, and make no effort to be quiet. On one occasion when an aged priest was expounding the second chapter of Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians in St. Mark's, a number of children were playing hide and seek beneath the pillars on which the pulpit stood. The old priest himself did not add much dignity to the occasion, for his false

Services interesting.

COURT OF THE
DUCAL PALACE.

The Campanile.

View of the city
from the Campanile.

teeth kept constantly dropping down, and the sermon had to be interrupted from time to time that they might be put in place.

But in the meantime we have left the Square of St. Mark's and its buildings. Whatever else we see in Venice, these must be seen thoroughly. One of the most striking of the buildings is the Campanile (bell tower), a square brick edifice which rises to the height of three hundred and twenty-five feet, with a pyramidal roof, crowned by a bronze angel. This tower is one of the oldest in Italy, having been founded about the year 900. Like many other structures in Venice, it is built on piles of wood. A few years ago an examination was made and the piles were found as good as when they were laid there one thousand years ago. From the top of the tower (to which we ascend not by steps but by an inclined plane) a fine view of the city can be had. The view, however, is somewhat obstructed by a wire netting, the use of which may probably

puzzle some tourists. Its purpose is merely to prevent further efforts at suicide,—over one hundred persons having yielded in the past to the strange fascination there often is to throw oneself down from a high place. In 1888 a few

THE DUCAL PALACE.



minutes before I had climbed the Campanile, one of the guards who had been discharged for some misdemeanor had rushed up the inclined plane, and had flung himself from the window before he could

be restrained. I was told this story by the guide who took me up, and who demanded an additional fee for his interesting information.

For you must know that the Venetians, like all Italians, are past masters in the art of extracting fees. There is a fixed charge for visiting all public buildings, but an extra sum must be given if you would not be stabbed in the back by the dagger looks of the attendants. As you enter a church some individual, male or female, is always present to push open

Necessity of giving fees.

the door—a fee; the sexton for drawing the curtains or pointing out a picture must have another fee; you hire a gondola at so much per hour, but not only does the gondolier expect a gratuity, but you cannot enter or leave the boat without some obliging person of ragged apparel but courtly demeanor holding the boat to the steps by a hook—again a fee. However, the wise man will not be upset by all this, but will comfort himself with the thought that he is giving some hungry fellow an extra dish of polenta. At any rate it is pleasanter to one's own feelings to "scatter smiles" than to gather frowns.

Almost opposite the Campanile is the entrance to the Ducal Palace, which is, however, only to a small extent on

the square, its south and east facades being on the Piazzetta (the small square extending from the Piazza to the water), and on the Riva degli Schiavoni, a long crescent shaped quay stretching to the Public Gardens far to the east. Where the Piazzetta joins the quay are two pillars of Egyptian granite, one bearing the statue of St. Theodore, and the other the famous lion of St. Mark.

The Ducal Palace is undoubtedly one of the most attractive buildings of its kind in the world. There is nothing like its architecture anywhere else. The double row of pillars, one above the other, forming the first two stories, and the plain expanse of the upper stories, pierced by a few windows with pointed arches, have the merit of novelty and simplicity. Yet the effect is very striking, especially the exquisite tints of the



TITIAN'S "ASSUMPTION AND PRESENTATION OF THE VIRGIN," IN THE ACADEMY.

Ducal palace an attractive building.

cream-colored and red blocks of marble which are arranged in the form of diamonds, with crosses of verd antico and other precious marbles in the center. The capitals of the pillars on the ground floor are covered with sculptures, often very beautiful. The three corners tell the story of the drunkenness of Noah, the Fall of Adam, and the Judgment of Solomon. Yet all the other capitals are likewise carved with flowers, animals and fruits, with representations of vices and virtues, the months of the year, the various sciences and occupations of man. Three of these sculptures are especially interesting, that in which the seven ages of man are represented, that which tells of the love of man and woman, (their courtship and marriage, the birth and death of their child); and finally

that which recounts that strangest of all medieval legends, the story of how Trajan did justice to a poor widow. The reader of Dante's *Divine Comedy* will remember the beautiful passage in which he refers to this story.

The great internal court of the palace is as beautiful as the outside. The Giants' Staircase (so named from two large statues of Mars and Neptune), lead to the arcades on the first floor, from which we enter by the golden staircase to the council chambers inside.

As we climb these

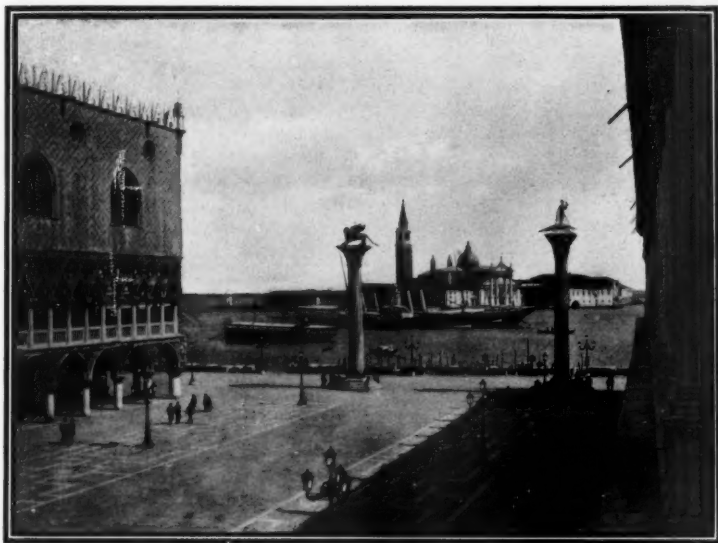


THE BRIDGE OF
SIGHS.

stairs and enter the public rooms, a sense of the true greatness of Venice comes over us. Here in these vast halls are painted the chief events of the history of the Venetian Republic, in frescos by Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and others. In the hall of the Grand Council, over the dais, is the *Paradise* of Tintoretto, the largest oil painting in the world, while along the sides are pictured famous naval battles and the various scenes in the humiliation of Frederick Barbarossa before Pope Innocent III. Around the cornice of this hall are the portraits of the doges; in the southeast corner one place is covered with black and bears these words in Latin, "This is the place of Marino Faliero, who was beheaded for his crimes." The story of Faliero's plot to obtain sovereign power forms the subject of Byron's well-known drama.

Days are required to study thoroughly these great frescos which adorn the walls of the Ducal Palace, a study that well repays those who have the time to devote to it. For here in Venice Italian painting reached its height, before taking that sudden plunge into mediocrity in which it still exists. Not only in the Ducal Palace, however, may we study this painting. Scattered over all Venice are world-famous masterpieces. Hardly a church but what possesses some exquisite work of art, while among secular buildings we may mention the school (or guild) of

The frescos.

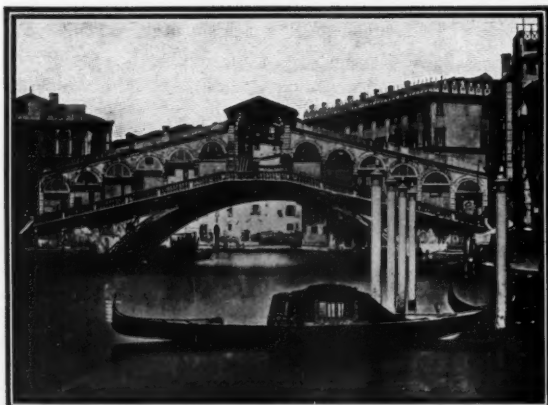


ISLE OF SAN GIORGIO
FROM THE PIAZZETTA
OF ST. MARK'S.

San Rocco, which contains a veritable gallery of the works of Tintoretto, that dark, often coarse, but always dramatic artist, whom Ruskin discovered to the modern world. The academy contains an unexcelled collection of Venetian artists, from the earliest times down to the close of the sixteenth century, who can be studied better here than anywhere else in the world. Among the masters whom we learn to love and admire here are Cino di Conegliano, Carpaccio, and especially Giovanni Bellini. Titian is here represented,—among many other pictures,—by his *Assumption* and *Presentation of the Virgin*. In the former, the face of the mature mother of Christ has a look of lofty rapture which seems almost divine; in the latter the slight girlish figure of the child-virgin as she mounts the steps of the temple, surrounded by the grave faces of the scribes and pharisees, is charmingly naive and touching.

In the preceding pages, we have touched on some of the chief sights of Venice. But

Palaces worthy of a visit.



THE RIALTO.

no less great in interest are the palaces which are scattered over the city, and which especially line the Grand Canal. We shall do well to spend a number of hours visiting these buildings, not by means of the small steamers ("flies" as the French call them), but by gondola, which we may hire by the hour. The ride from the Riva degli Schiavoni to the railroad station is perhaps the most interesting rowboat ride in the world. We pass at first the custom house and the

THE GRAND CANAL.
CAVALLI, OR
FRANCHETTI,
PALACE, AND THE
CHURCH OF SANTA
MARIA DELLA
SALUTE.



The famous Ca
d'Oro palace.

The Rialto.

church of Santa Maria della Salute on our left, then, to the right, many of the large hotels (some occupying historic sites), then, on either side, we pass palace after palace, stately and beautiful, exhibiting all kinds of architecture from the twelfth century down, — Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance and Classic. The very names of these palaces, — Grimani, Pesaro, Pisani, and scores of others — are like a lesson in history, summing up as they do the great events of Venice in the past. As we pass the Palazzo Dandolo, we remember how the old man Enrico Dandolo was elected doge when eighty-five years old, and how in 1204, when he was ninety-seven years old, he conquered Constantinople, having led the attack in person. The Palazzo Foscari recalls the pathetic story (told by Byron in his drama) of how the son of the aged doge Francesco Foscari was unjustly condemned to prison, where he died, and how the father being deposed for weeping over his son's death, died himself at the tolling of the bell which told of the election of his successor. Among many beautiful palaces, we have time to mention only one, the famous Ca d'Oro (the Golden House). This is counted as one of the most beautiful houses in the world. Both material and design are of a magnificence rarely met with. Its whole facade is faced with costly marbles, the walls are pierced with elaborate traceried windows and enriched with bands and panels of delicate carving. With the coloring, — gold, vermillion, and blue, — which once adorned it, the effect, beautiful as it is today, must have been greatly enhanced.

The chief point of interest on the Grand Canal is the Rialto, a graceful bridge connecting the two sides of the canal. Like the old London bridge, and the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, the Rialto is covered with shops, and seen from the central passageway, looks like an ordinary street. On the other side are the fruit and fish markets, in the former one sees oranges, peaches, cherries, piled up in picturesque heaps, while in the latter the tables are filled with equally varied but less attractive "frutti del mare" (fruit of the sea).

Many other sights attract our attention, — the Arsenal, with its fragments of the Bucintaur, or state gondola, used in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic; the Public Gardens, and many churches and private palaces which in our hurry we must pass by. We cannot, however, fail to visit the islands around Venice, at least Murano and the

Lido. On the way to the former we pass the island of San Michele, where for a thousand years the dead of Venice have found a last resting place. Murano is a miniature Venice; once it was independent and powerful and had its own Golden Book of noble families; now it has sunk from thirty thousand inhabitants to five thousand, and is deserted and desolate enough. Its chief attraction for the tourist are the glass works where the famous Venetian glass is made. Brought from Constantinople in the thirteenth century, this trade still flourishes in Murano, the skilled workmen often belonging to families in which the secrets of the process have been handed down from generation to generation.

Island of San Michele.
Murano.

Murano lives in the past; the Lido is a thing of the present. A long narrow stretch of sand, for centuries it served only as a bulwark against the sea. In later years, however, it has become a seaside resort, the Coney Island of Venice, so to speak. At the steamboat landing a solitary horse-car is waiting to convey us across the island. It is a strange sensation to see this horse after one has been a few weeks in Venice. He himself must feel as lonely as the hippogriff of ancient romances. Of late years a number of hotels and cottages have been built on the island, rows of bath-houses stretch along the seaside, and a large restaurant with open pavilion enables the people to sit and look down at the bathers while taking refreshment and listening to the band of music.

The trip to the Lido is chiefly interesting on account of the view afforded as we return to the city; a view that is peculiarly beautiful, especially toward evening. In the foreground are the gondolas, barges, steamers and red-and-yellow-sailed fishing boats. In the distance is the long line of the Riva degli Schiavoni curving from the Public Gardens on the right, to where in front of us rises the Ducal Palace with St. Mark's and the Campanile in the background. Then comes the opening of the Grand Canal, the Church of Santa Maria della Salute, and to the left the island of Giudecca, with the island of San Giorgio Maggiore at its end. It is difficult to describe the beauty of the scene, especially when the soft rays of the setting sun bring out all the colors, or when the moon floods the scene with silver light. But having once seen it, we can never forget it. It is this picture that perhaps more than any other lingers longest with us as we reluctantly turn our faces toward home and leave behind us the City of the Lagoons.

The trip to Lido.



1. How does Venice differ from other cities? 2. Tell briefly how it came to be founded. 3. Give some general idea of its topography. 4. Describe the Square of St. Mark's. 5. Describe the church of St. Mark's. 6. Mention some other churches in Venice. 7. Describe the Ducal Palace. 8. What painters adorned it with frescos? 9. Name two of the great pictures in the Academy. 10. What is the largest oil painting in the world? 11. What picture and what statue did Ruskin admire most in Venice? 12. Name some of the famous palaces on the Grand Canal. 13. What is the Rialto? 14. What is the island of Murano now chiefly noted for? 15. Describe the Lido.

Review Questions.

1. What is meant by the *Völkerwanderung*? 2. Which of the German tribes settled respectively in France, Italy, and Spain? 3. How many Crusades were there? 4. In what year did the Turks take Constantinople? 5. What two plays of Shakespeare have their scenes laid in Venice? 6. What well-known English poets have lived in Venice?

Search Questions.

Baedeker's *Northern Italy*. Hare's *Venice*. Howells' *Venetian Life*. Dickens' *Pictures from Italy*. Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*. Oliphant, *The Makers of Venice*. Hazlitt, *The Venetian Republic*. Brown, H. F., *Venice, an Historical Sketch of the Republic, and Life in the Lagoons*. Byron, *Childe Harold, The Two Foscari*, *Marino Faliero*. Rogers, *Italy*.

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Glossary.

THE INNER LIFE OF FRA ANGELICO.*

(Guido da Vicchio—Fra Giovanni.)

+ + BY MARY A. LATHBURY. + +



Fra Angelico
misunderstood.

MICHAEL ANGELO himself, the sphynx of the Italian Renaissance, has not been more thoroughly misunderstood than the gentle Dominican friar known to the world as Fra Angelico. A reputation for saintliness which amounts to canonization has cast its glamour over all the work of this artist, and has had the effect of preventing even literary critics from making the scientific investigation of his work that is given to other great artists.

We may charge this misunderstanding largely to the Dominican order, particularly to the Brotherhood of San Marco, which has always cherished every tradition of its triad of saints,—Fra Angelico, Sant' Antonino, and Savonarola. "Beato Angelico," the Catholic saint, appeals to the monastic soul, and the bulk of the testimony has been furnished by monks. It may be said, however, that no stain upon his fair fame has come down to us from any source, and he lived among the envies, jealousies, and intrigues of a most impressionable people.¹

An artist before
a friar.

But Fra Angelico was an artist before he was a friar, and always remained one. It is a rare thing to find the two temperaments, the artistic and the saintly, combined in one person, yet here was—not a saint who happened to have the artistic instinct, but an artist who happened to be a saint. Most writers have gone back to Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," and to the "Memorie" of Padre Marchese, and to a

+ +

¹(From Vasari's "Lives of the Painters.")

"Fra Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole was no less pre-eminent as a painter than as a religious. He might, indeed, had he so chosen, have lived in the world in the greatest comfort, and beyond what he himself possessed, have gained whatsoever he wanted more by the practise of those arts in which, whilst still a young man, he was already a master, but he chose instead, being well disposed and pious by nature, for his greater contentment and peace of mind, and above all for the salvation of his soul, to enter the order of Preachers.

"Rightly, indeed, was he called 'Angelico,' for he gave his whole life to God's service, and to the doing of good works for mankind and for his neighbor. He was entirely free from guile, and holy in all his acts. He kept himself unspotted from the world, and living in purity and holiness, he was so much the friend of the poor that I think his soul is now in heaven. He labored assiduously at painting, but he never cared to work at any but sacred subjects. Rich, indeed, he might have been, yet for riches he took no thought. He was wont to say that true riches consist in being contented with little. He might have borne rule over many, but he did not choose to do so, believing that he who obeys has fewer cares, and is less likely to go astray.

"Fra Angelico was of a most humane and temperate disposition, and, living in chastity, he did not become entangled in the world's snares. In fact, he used often to say, that he who practised art had need of quiet, and a life free from care, and that he who had to do with the things of Christ ought to live with Christ. He was never seen to show anger toward any of his brethren, and when he did admonish a friend, he was accustomed to do it gently and with a smiling face, and to those who wished him to work for them he would reply with the utmost good will that if they could come to terms with his prior he would not fail them. In a word, this friar, who can never be too much praised, was most humble and modest in every word and work, and in his pictures showed both genius and piety. The saints that he painted have more of the aspect and character of saintship than any others. It was his custom never to retouch or to repaint his works, but to leave them as they were when they were finished the first time, for he believed, as he himself said, that such was the will of God. It is said, indeed, that Fra Giovanni never took a brush in his hand until he had first offered a prayer; nor did he paint a 'Crucifixion' without tears streaming down his cheeks; and both in the face and the attitudes of his figures it is easy to find proof of his sincere and deep devotion to the religion of Christ."

* This is the second CHAUTAUQUAN study of the Inner Life of Historic Figures in Italy. Giotto di Bondone appeared in October.

generally accepted view of this artist as an "ecstatic" who painted nothing from life, little from artistic principles, but chiefly from the visions of a rapt imagination. Like other painters of his time, he was limited, as the church was the great patron of art, using it for her own purposes, and he belonged to his age; but it was, after all, a new age. For a hundred years after Giotto had made his long stride toward freedom artists wrought out the problems he had solved as by instinct, and the painters of that period are called the *Giotteschi*. Fra Angelico did not belong to this school, nor was he a teacher who founded a school; but he was an individual, with *Giottesque* traditions, who was alive with new artistic instincts that came to him from within, rather than from without, bringing with them the light, color, purity, and beauty of a soul saturated with the love of nature and of God.

Limited by the church.

Fra Angelico was born in 1387 in Vecchio, in Val Mugello, not far from the birthplace of Giotto. His real name was Guido, but when in 1407 he became a postulant at the monastery of the Reformed Dominicans at Fiesole, he was known as Fra Giovanni. Almost nothing is known of him before this date, though it is quite certain that he had studied art in Florence, and was one of the young men who were watching the dawn of a new age, and counted themselves in it.

The Mugello, which was known in the time of Charles the Great as a "joyous land," was still more prosperous under Florentine rule. "A fair and pleasant land it is" wrote Jacopo Morelli, a contemporary, in his Tuscan chronicles, "decked with fruits, luscious and delightful, watered and made beautiful as a garden by a limpid river which runs through it from end to end, and by many a rivulet which winds around the plain like a trailing garland." And Prof. Douglas, whose "Fra Angelico," published a year ago, is a very important addition to the bibliography of that painter, writes from the Mugello:

Born in the "joyous land."

"From its western port (that of an old fortress in Vecchio) the eye wanders over a country as fair and fertile as any even in Tuscany, bounded on every side by purple mountains. To the south, on the other side of the river (Lieve) are hills covered with chestnut, with Monte Giovi behind them; to the north are the Apennines of Razzuolo, cleft by deep shadowy valleys; to the east is the lofty peak of Falterona; whilst to the west, but two miles away above the green corn and the budding vines, can be seen the cypress crowned hill of Vespignano, with the Pistoiese Apennines, white with snow in the far distance. Between these majestic boundaries stretches far and wide the garden of the Mugello. Here is 'no wilderness of scathed rock and arid grass,' such as Mr. Ruskin has imagined, but a land of corn and wine, a land of flowers and fruit, a land of brooks and springs of water; where, in the month of April, white crested waves of blossoms fleck a broad sea of vivid green, and violets and iris make beautiful the banks of its poplar shaded streams."

This was the home of the child who afterward so loved color, flowers, splendid vestments, golden glories, and the flower-like faces of women, children, and angels.

Of his life as a youth under twenty we only know that he studied in some Florentine workshop,—some say Starnina's,—and had made friendships among artists and others who were inspired by the new atmosphere, and though tossed about, no doubt, by the storms of the transition between old and new, like Kipling's ship, he found himself early in his career. Perhaps he studied miniature painting in the convent of his friend Lorenzo Monaco, Santa Maria degli Angeli, where a school of miniaturists was founded. His early work gives evidence of this, though no miniature exists which is ascribed to him, but his critics have accused him of painting "glorified miniatures." Add to this the subjection of art to the church and her traditions, and we have the limitations of Fra Angelico, largely removed in later life.

Life as a youth.

FRA ANGELICO.



Belonged to the new age.

On the other hand, he was profoundly moved by the spirit of the times, and belonged to the new age. The Florentine republic was a seething center of activities,—political, artistic, and religious, and the religious dominated all other interests. The workshops of the sculptors and architects were alive with the new movement toward classicism, and here the young Guido made his friends Brunelleschi, Michelozzo, and Monni di Bonco.

The Florentine painter of the quattrocento was much more than an artist. He was not only influenced by the philosophical and religious movements of the time, but by a passionate love for Florence. The deadly homesickness of Dante a hundred years earlier, when exiled from Florence, is an instance of that intense love of country that is generated in small republics. The humanist movement was at high tide at this period, and the flower of Florentine youth were eagerly reading classical literature. Had not Dante made Virgil his guide in the long journey toward spiritual freedom? And the tendency of thought was toward the emancipation of the individual from the tyranny of outward system. It is the old, old story. Many entered into it as many do today who entertain the higher ideals of social reform, but others were tending toward pagan vices, that, in the end, would corrupt morals, and endanger the life of the church and the state.

A far-seeing man.

A far-seeing man was the great Dominican scholar and preacher, Giovanni Dominici. He was not an ignorant revivalist, preying upon the impressionable Florentine nature; he was a friend to art and literature, but he saw danger ahead, and was determined to check it. He began reform in his own order by establishing houses where the rule was more rigid, and over which he placed men who had been inspired by him. He

wrote treatises, and traveled over all Italy preaching in the cities, and warning people of their danger. He won the hearts of the young men, for there was reason and righteousness in his appeals, instead of the usual inflammatory material used by the preaching friars. The men who became his disciples were noted for their saintliness, and at the same time for their rationality and intellectual power. Chief among these was Sant' Antonino, afterward prior of San Marco. The young Guido da Vecchio would doubtless have followed "art for art's sake," for the remainder of his life, but he was led to choose the monastic life — the only "higher life" known to the devout Catholic of that day — and to follow art for Christ's sake. He and his younger brother Benedetto presented themselves to the convent Dominici had founded on the slope of the hill of Fiesole, and Guido took the name of Giovanni. As there was no novitiate there they were sent to the Dominican house of Cortona, and there, a year later, the whole brotherhood joined them and remained in exile ten years rather than acknowledge a schismatic pope (Alexander V.) who was supported by the prelates of Florence. The most of the young friar's work during this period (which was a very unsettled one for the brotherhood) was destroyed during the French occupation, but among the altar-pieces that remain is the beautiful "Annunciation," now in the Oratorio del Gesu, Cortona.

Chooses a monastic life.

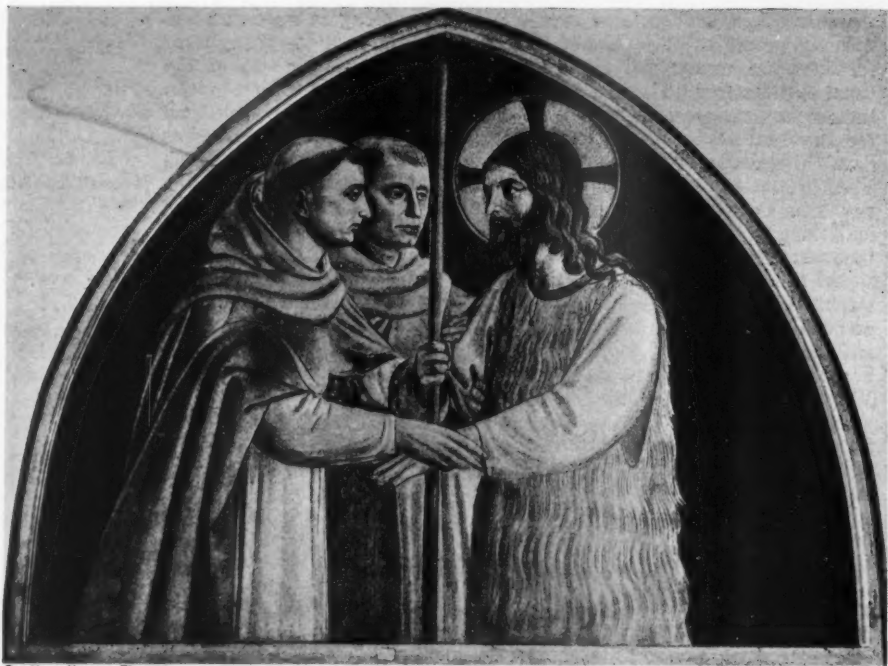
Who will discover for us in some ancient library the chronicles of these brothers during this tumultuous decade? But the young enthusiast who had poured out the torrent of his soul to others of his faith in the workshops in the Piazzas must pour it into the ear of his confessor, if anywhere, and writing was confined to the making of missals and office-books. This, by the way, was the occupation of Benedetto, the brother of Fra Angelico, and so faithful was he in his vocation that he became prior of San Marco. Each brother of the order gave his work to God in a personal consecration, sincere, if in some respects needless, and that Fra Angelico did this we may well believe if we study his work.

In 1418 the schism in the church was healed by the council of Constance, and all the friars came back to Fiesole. Here he lived and wrought until he removed to Florence with the brotherhood in 1435, when Cosimo di Medici built for them soon after the convent of San Marco. The builder was Fra Angelico's friend, the architect Michelozzo, and the decoration of the walls of the convent, its large chapel, and many of its cells, was the devout work of Fra Angelico. During the last years of his life at Fiesole he had been in a transition state as to his art. The influence of the miniaturists and the Giottesque painters waned, and classicism in his accessories, and naturalism in his figures gained greater power, largely through the influence of Michelozzo and that wonderful boy with a gift too great for him to carry, — Masaccio. In Florence, Fra Angelico was again in the current of the new age which had gained in breadth and impulse. Ghiberti, Donatello, Luca della Robbia, and Filippo Lippi were at work there. In San Marco he came into close relationship with Tommaso Parentucelli, who was librarian of a collection of priceless manuscripts, the gift of the Medici prince to the convent. This man afterward became the humanist Pope Nicholas V. To Florence, always a city of pageants, came in 1439 the council for the union of the Eastern and the Western churches. Pope and patriarch and emperor came to Florence in great state with trains of prelates and princes. The splendor of the oriental costumes and coloring possessed the soul of the meek little monk, and he began painting them into his pictures. This influence is plainly seen in the Madonna of San Marco, one of his first works there, in which is a gorgeous oriental carpet, and in the background hangings of eastern design.

Life in Fiesole.

In touch with the new age.

Among the most touching records in the history of art are those left upon the walls of San Marco. Chapter-house and cloister, library and



San Marco Museum, Florence.

"CHRIST AS A PILGRIM."



Church of Jesus, Cortona.

"THE ANNUNCIATION."

REPRESENTATIVE WORKS



The Academy, Florence.

"THE DANCE OF THE ANGELS." [DETAIL FROM "LAST JUDGMENT."]



San Marco Museum, Florence.

"MADONNA OF THE STAR."



San Marco Museum, Florence.

"THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN."

OF FRA ANGELICO.

refectory, are full of the visions of Fra Angelico. Over the entrance to the hospitium is the beautiful "Christ as a Pilgrim,"—his delicate way of reminding his brethren of their duty to strangers.

More than forty of the cells of the friars have devotional pictures painted upon their walls by Fra Angelico or his assistants. Beside each window is a larger picture window through which the devout monk could look, it was supposed, into the world spiritual. Many of them are evidently not by the hand of the master.

Summoned to Rome.

In 1446 Fra Angelico was summoned to Rome by Pope Eugenius IV. to paint a chapel in St. Peter's. The pope had been at San Marco four years before for the dedication of the convent, and had seen the beginnings of Fra Angelico's work on its walls. Soon after the friars arrived at Rome the pope died, but his successor, Nicholas V., who had been the librarian at San Marco, urged him to continue the work. A little later he spent three years painting the Pope's Oratory in the Vatican. He was past sixty when these frescos were painted, but in no work does he show greater powers of hand and brain. In these scenes from the life of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence, as in those from the life of St. Lorenzo, the student may see that almost unique spectacle of a man who, living to an age verging on seventy, yet grew in strength and vigor as the years went on, and whose latest work was his greatest.

Death and burial.

In 1449 he was made prior of his old convent at Fiesole. Perhaps he was again called to Rome by the pope. All that we know is that in 1455 he died in Rome in a convent of his own order, and was buried in S. Maria Minerva, where his friend Pope Nicholas composed the Latin epitaph on his tomb.

"Not mine be the praise, if I was another
Apelles, but that I gave all I had to thy poor, O Christ!"
"That city which is the flower of Etruria bore me, Giovanni."

To speak of the paintings of Fra Angelico is to begin another paper. We are here concerned with himself, and yet to consider him apart from his paintings is to give but a half view of him. We cannot begin to name the many important works that now remain to us, but we may speak, perhaps, of some that are representative at different periods in his development.

His early paintings.

Of the early period the "Annunciation" now in the Oratorio del Gesu, Cortona, is a good example. It is his first essay of this subject, and full of the pent-up love of light, color, splendor, and beauty that he had renounced. Like Lorenzo Monaco, another gentle monk, his early pictures were noted for the richness of their gilding, and the extraordinary brilliancy of their coloring. They gave their most precious things to God, and spared nothing to make their gift worthy.

"In this 'Annunciation' the angel's wings are gold, tipped with ruby light, and his robe is a marvel of decorative beauty, studded all over with little tongues of flame, and embroidered with mystic patterns. Beyond the graceful columns of the classic portico where Gabriel alights, and the startled Virgin drops her book, we see the ripe pomegranates hanging on the trees, and catch a glimpse of the hill country through which Adam and Eve are wending their way, leaving their lost Eden behind them."

Works at Fiesole.

More than two hundred years before Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," Fra Angelico had thus included them in the parenthesis of this picture.

Of his works at Fiesole, after the return from exile, there are many preserved in Florence. One, "The Coronation of the Virgin," is now, in spite of its bad condition, one of the glories of the Louvre. "Angelico has lavished the richest ornament and the most radiant color on the angels who stand before the throne, each with a spark of fire on his forehead, and glittering stars on his purple wings. The broad flight of

steps leading up to the throne of Christ heightens the solemnity of the imposing ceremonial, and the long sweep of the Virgin's flowing mantle gives an air of youthful charm and lovely humility to the kneeling form."

A "Last Judgment," now in the Academy at Florence, is in his early manner, and though stiff and medieval, has a certain charming passage in it which is most attractive. "On one side is a throng of the blessed whom angels are leading toward the city of God, and between the groups nearest the throne and the celestial gates lies a space of grass where, *il ballo dei Angeli*, is taking place. Angels hand in hand are dancing in solemn measure on the flower strewn lawn, while others lead the blessed in rhythmic circle." It is a glimpse of the Celestial Country, and was Fra Angelico's self-awarded compensation, perhaps, for being obliged to paint the hells on the other side.

The "Last Judgment" at Florence.

A beautiful "Annunciation" in the Prado at Madrid, and a "Coronation" in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, belong also in this period, but the "Madonna" of Perugia, coming a little later, shows that a change was taking place in the friar's work.

Of his productions, in what we may call the San Marco period, the altar-piece of the Madonna with its predella, or series of pictures below the "great Madonna," is one of his first works there, and shows the impulse of his new outlook. It is a work of great dignity and beauty, and holds some of his fairest angels. It shows at the same time the influence of eastern art in its oriental accessories, classic art in its exquisite canopy, and the new naturalism in the nude child, and the noble figures of the Madonna and the saints. It is probably his best altar-piece, and is now in the Academy of Florence, while of the seven panels of the predella five are scattered in Munich, Paris, and Dublin, and three remain in Florence. But at the almost countless frescos in San Marco, we may only glance.

His best altar-piece.

A "Great Crucifixion" covers the eastern wall of the chapter-house, and a small one of wonderful power and beauty faces the entrance to the convent.

"The Adoration of the Magi"—a most important picture,—is in the cell occupied by Prince Cosimo de Medici whenever he stayed at the convent. In the prostration of the three kings before the Holy Child one may see the lesson that a prince was to learn from it.

Of Fra Angelico's work in Rome—his last—we can only say that it is, from the standpoint of the artist, his crowning work. So different is it from his earlier work that the mind trained to think of this painter as a visionary monk who scarcely belonged to the Renaissance, is ready to say, "These cannot have been painted by Fra Angelico."

Crowning work at Rome.

The early pictures,—more charming to some than the later ones,—have a "lyric grace of line," a charm and freshness peculiarly their own, yet the later ones, possessing the best features of the early Renaissance, show the hand and brain of the master. Among the frescos in the chapel of Nicholas V., Vatican, the "San Lorenzo before the Emperor Decius," and the "San Lorenzo giving Alms," are of first importance in the study of the development of art in Italy, as well as in that of the artist, Fra Angelico.

End of Required Reading for the C. L. S. C., pages 139-177.



1. How was Fra Angelico limited in his work? 2. What were the principal events in his early life? 3. Describe his early surroundings. 4. Where may he have received his first artistic training? 5. What influences led him to adopt a monastic life? 6. How was his art influenced by a church council? 7. What famous artists were contemporary with Fra Angelico? 8. Describe some of his most noted pictures in San Marco. 9. What is the nature of his "Last Judgment" in the Academy at Florence? 10. By whom was he summoned to Rome, and for what purpose? 11. Name some of these frescos of especial importance.

Review Questions.

Vasari's "Lives of the Painters." "Fra Angelico," by Prof. Langton Douglas, 1900. "The Painters of Florence," Mrs. Ady, 1901. "Makers of Florence," Mrs. Oliphant. "The Renaissance in Italy," John Addington Symonds.

Bibliography.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.*

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.



NOTHING so soon makes imperative some sort of international agreement as commerce—particularly commerce by sea. The greatest commercial centers in the later middle ages were the free cities of Italy. Because of their antiquity, their geographical location, and their very general escape from destruction, or even habitation, by the German invaders, they found slight difficulty in breaking the chains of feudalism and in emerging from the so-called dark ages as independent states, small indeed, but compact, wealthy, energetic, and powerful. For the most part their prosperity was the direct result of their commerce in the Mediterranean and surrounding regions. It is very natural, therefore, that the earliest maritime codes should have emanated from the commercial city-states of southern Europe, such as Venice, Genoa, Ravenna, and Naples. The most noteworthy of these codes was the "Consolato del Mare," or "Customs of the Sea," written probably in the twelfth century, and first published in 1494 at Barcelona in Spain. It is doubtless the joint production of numerous authors, and may have been many years in the making—though of its authorship nothing is known. It consists of an elaborate code of rules governing commercial and maritime relations both in peace and war, together with a definition of the rights and immunities of belligerents and neutrals. Grotius, the "father of international law," of whom we shall speak presently, writing toward the middle of the seventeenth century, asserted that the "Consolato del Mare" was the basis of the maritime law in France, Spain, Syria, Cyprus, the Balearic Isles, Venice, and Genoa—a remarkably wide range for any sort of common usage in that day. The famous Maritime Ordinances of Louis XIV., prepared near the close of the same century, were patterned closely after the "Consolato"; and many of its principles still find an honored place in the body of international law. And the "Consolato" was only one of many codes drawn up during the later middle ages for the regulation of commerce by sea, most, if not all of which, were doubtless the work of commissions of lawyers and merchants representing various trading centers of Italy, France, and Spain.

But, after all, the laws of the sea thus early formulated were more or less incidental and local in their origin and operation. It is in the rise and differentiation of European nationalities that we must look for the historic foundations of modern international law. In a general way the work of the middle ages consisted in the migration of the German peoples, their settlement, for the most part, within the bounds of the old Roman empire, their christianization and the consequent spread of the church as an institution, the creation, dominance, and decay of the feudal system, and, following hard upon this, the drawing together of the people into compact governmental systems. In France, Spain, and England this last step was realized; in Germany and Italy it was not; but even here the passing of feudalism and the crystallization of small but virtually independent states facilitated the growth of the law of nations.

For with feudalism there could nowhere be a law of nations worthy of the name. The very essence of the feudal system was disintegration, localism, the incitement of petty and private wars wherein every lord was a law unto himself. The feudal polity was highly inimical to commerce and peaceful relations of all sorts—at least in its practical workings. Chivalry, the "flower of feudalism," of course had no little influence toward mitigating the barbarities of war as well as creating a deeper respect for personal honor and good faith, but the feudal régime was constructed too clearly upon the personal rather than the national basis to permit the establishing of any common practise in the exercise of mercy and humanity. As feudalism was strong nationality was weak; and without nationality there could be no international law.

It was not merely in a negative way, *i.e.*, by the breaking down of feudal obstacles, that the transition from feudalism to nationalism facilitated the growth of international law. The theory of the new and powerful nationalities, as, for instance, France and Spain, was commonly that of sovereignty vested in a monarch, not diffused among the mass of the people. We now feel that a republic is as distinctly a unit as is a monarchy. But it was not until democratic forms of government had been quite

*Concluded from the October number.

well perfected that they could be considered so tangible and definite as those in which for all intents and purposes the king was the state. According to the common conception of the later middle ages sovereignty and the monarch's person were inseparably connected—especially in all matters pertaining to foreign relations. The king owned the land, declared war and made peace, sent and received ambassadors, concluded treaties, and formed alliances. His agents were the people's agents. His will expressed, in theory, at least, the people's will. Hence to deal with the nation meant nothing more than to deal with its king. And this simple reduction of the powers of Europe to a few crowned heads furnished a very appreciable stimulus to diplomatic relations and ultimately to international law.

With the Reformation the old theory of universal sovereignty passed forever away. The dominance of the empire had long since disappeared, and now that of the papacy followed. International law entered upon the third period of its development, in which the ruling principle is that there exists a society of independent states having mutual rights and obligations. Obviously this is the only substantial basis for a law of nations. Such a law must be the product of custom as observed among voluntary sovereign powers. The really formative stage of international law, then, begins about the middle of the seventeenth century when a vast fund of precedents and customs had been accumulated and could be drawn from the old sea laws, the practises of war and peace, and from the great storehouse of Roman law, and when the growth of nationalities and the casting off of the papal supremacy had ripened conditions for an advance step in international relations.

For her first really ingenious—one might almost say scientific—treatise on this subject Europe had not long to wait. Its author was Hugo de Groot, commonly known as Hugo Grotius (1583–1645), a native of Delft, in Holland. During its session in 1898 the International Peace Conference at The Hague very fittingly celebrated the memory of Grotius, on which occasion Mr. Andrew D. White in his address indicated the wide talents of the Dutch publicist by referring to him as “the poet, the scholar, the historian, the statesman, the diplomatist, the jurist, the author of ‘*De Jure Belli ac Pacis*.’” Mr. White also well said: “We may reverently insist that in the domain of international law, Grotius said ‘Let there be

light,’ and there was light.” “The Law of War and Peace” was published in 1625 during the progress of the Thirty Years’ war. It was this struggle, indeed, which seems to have inspired the book. Says its author: “I saw in the whole Christian world license of fighting at which even barbarians might blush; wars begun upon trifling pretexts, or none at all, and carried on without reverence for any divine or human law, as if one declaration of war let loose every crime.” Grotius’s appeal was certainly timely. The atrocities of the Thirty Years’ war have rarely, if ever, been surpassed. Only recently had ended the terrible struggle between Philip II. of Spain and the Netherlands. The spirit of lawlessness, inhumanity, and treachery was everywhere abroad in that military age.

But Grotius, like so many others of the world’s benefactors, was ahead of his time. By all parties in the Thirty Years’ war his book was ignored—unless we except Gustavus Adolphus who is said always to have carried a copy with him—and by the pope it was placed on the list of books which it was forbidden Christians to read. Although Grotius’s work was based upon an assumed “law of nature,” the existence of which is now generally denied, one’s admiration for it will become quite intense if he but compare its lofty tone and finely humane spirit with Machiavelli’s “Prince,” a work which had dominated the thought of Europe for a century, and whose underlying principle is that rulers are justified in achieving their ends by any means they may choose, however treacherous or tyrannical. Whatever its faults, the work of Grotius must be regarded as the most potent influence ever brought to bear upon the nations and their rulers to mitigate war and encourage the growth of a sound code of international law based upon a policy of peace and good-will. The conference at The Hague, in the land of Grotius’s nativity, was its long-delayed but undoubted fruition.

Grotius conceived that international law is the joint product of two factors—first, a system of abstract, natural justice between states, and, second, a body of positive law specifically enacted by states, provided that the latter does not conflict with the former. This two-fold character of the subject according to Grotius very soon found expression in two distinct schools or tendencies. One, best represented by Puffendorf (1631–1694), a professor of “the law of nature and nations” at Heidelberg and at one time

historiographer to the king of Sweden, asserted that there is no law of nations except "natural law," and that therefore positive agreements and usages, not being deduced directly from the law of nature, have no basis in international law. The other, coming by way of reaction against Puffendorf's theory, and led by Bynkershoek (1673-1743) and Moser (1701-1786), disregarded the mystical "law of nature" and made international law consist wholly in the body of usages and agreements actually recognized and to a greater or lesser extent observed by nations. Bynkershoek was president of the supreme court of Holland, Moser was a professor at Tübingen, and they, together with Martens (1756-1821), a professor at Göttingen, may be said to have founded the "positive school of international law." This is the school, too, which has generally prevailed, though unqualified adherence to it is liable to an undue disregard for the fundamental principles of justice which Grotius and Puffendorf evolved from the law of nature and which, if not belonging to international law, must yet exercise a tempering influence upon it.

But it is this question as between natural and positive law which, more than anything else, has given rise to so much confusion in treating of the law of nations. Is international law the code of conduct actually observed by nations or is it that which they *ought* to observe—all too often radically different things? In other words, does the law come first and practise afterwards, or vice versa?

It does not seem necessary to accept either of these propositions wholly to the exclusion of the other, though it must be confessed that complications arise when we attempt to combine the two. Such an attempt was made by Wheaton (1785-1848), one of the standard writers on international law, who defined his subject as consisting of "those rules of conduct which reason deduces, as consonant to justice, from the nature of the society existing among independent nations; with such definitions and modifications as may be established by general consent." The work of Robert Phillimore, perhaps the greatest in the English language, is based upon essentially the same idea, having for its object "to establish that states as well as individuals have a sphere of duty assigned to them by God and in the fulfilment of which they are to be guided by great fundamental principles of right not of their own making." The safest conclusion

upon this whole matter would seem to be that the science of international law must be evolved from the actual relations of nations brought into reasonable conformity with generally recognized principles of justice. Natural law is thus conceived to form the more or less vague and shadowy background, while positive law stands out in bold and unquestioned relief. The division which some have made between natural law of nations (ethical and moral) and positive law of nations (usage or practise) may prove permanently helpful. The continental school of writers lays special emphasis upon the former, the English, including the American, upon the latter. The one is more logical and systematic, the other more practical and sensible.

The sources of positive international law have been variously classified, but if by "sources" is meant the documents in which are to be found the rules of international conduct which necessity has created and custom perpetuated, they may be indicated briefly as follows:

TREATIES.

The extent to which treaties may be considered sources of international law depends largely upon the conditions of their negotiation. If they are agreed to by all important civilized states, as was the Geneva convention in 1864, they are confessedly declaratory of international law. But if they do not receive the assent of a considerable number of influential powers, as in the case of the Declaration of Paris in 1856, the international law which they declare must be regarded as at least inchoate. Special treaties binding a limited number of contracting nations are rather declaratory of what international law is *not*, than what it is,—otherwise there would be no necessity for specific affirmation on the points in question. Sometimes new principles thus introduced are subsequently adopted by the family of nations—as the "free ships make free goods" principle of the Spanish-Dutch treaty of 1650—in which case they, of course, become international law. Obviously treaties negotiated merely to adjust disputes by means of a bargain between two powers rarely become sources of international law.

STATE PAPERS.

Diplomatic correspondence and documents accessory thereto frequently not only set forth existent international law but bring controverted principles under careful scrutiny

which results either in their being wholly repudiated or their incorporation in the international code.

DECISIONS OF PRIZE COURTS, INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES, AND ARBITRATION BOARDS.

The declarations of such bodies become sources of international law in that they afford precedents and arguments for subsequently adopted policies. For example, the doctrine of continuous voyages was brought into international law through the decisions of Lord Stowell in prize cases during the Napoleonic wars. The power of precedent in international relations, as in everything else, is vastly greater upon the English and American than upon the continental jurist. The one looks to precedent and earlier decisions, the other to writers of codes and the framers of treaties. But in no case can principles announced by boards and tribunals be considered international law until they have been generally concurred in by nations.

MUNICIPAL LAW OF STATES.

This includes legislation upon matters really international in their bearing but which states individually must determine for themselves, such as naturalization, citizenship, neutrality, piracy, extradition, army and navy regulations. Along with municipal legislation should be classed instructions issued by states for the guidance of their various officers, representatives, and tribunals. Few instruments have had more influence upon international practise in recent times than the "Instructions for the Guidance of the Armies of the United States." Diplomatic codes are similarly influential.

THE WORKS OF GREAT TEXT-WRITERS AND PUBLICISTS.

In most cases these not merely record the recognized law of their time but also originate elaborate systems which have more or less effect upon subsequent international practise. The assertion of an individual writer cannot of course be regarded as final, but a general consensus of opinion will usually determine what the law shall be. This method of establishing international codes was more notable two centuries ago than now, at least among English peoples, for it is now generally held that the facts must come first and the law afterwards.

It is very apparent that international law is hampered by obstacles unknown to the internal law of states. Some of these are: (1.) The voluntary character of acceptance

of and obedience to its principles. (2.) The lack of a tribunal having undisputed authority to declare what is the law in contested cases. (3.) The lack of an authority to enforce the law. (4.) The fact that it is operative only upon civilized states, so that situations frequently arise — like the Chinese difficulties — in which the law fails to meet the needs of the occasion. Of these restrictions upon the operation of international law the second is really the most serious, for, as a rule, nations will find it to their interest to join in agreeing to principles already held by a considerable number of the powers, and generally too they will be obedient to them. To remedy the second defect it has frequently been proposed that an international tribunal should be constituted for the double purpose of codifying the law of nations, so far as it can be regarded as definitely established, and of deciding all disputes as to the nature and application of such law. In a very appreciable measure the work of such a tribunal is all the time being done unofficially by the *Institut de Droit International*, an organization which brings together by its publications and meetings the leading publicists of all civilized countries and exerts an untold influence both in eliminating passion and national prejudice from the consideration of international questions and in unifying belief and practise in international affairs.

Despite the fact that there is no supreme authority to compel obedience to international law, there are certain forces which go far toward securing such recognition of all rules which have been widely adopted. In the first place, as we have seen, the municipal law of all nations declares positively on many subjects of international import, such as citizenship, neutrality, etc., and compels obedience to its dictates on these as well as purely internal matters. And then there is a varying but frequently almost irresistible moral pressure on nations to render obedience to the generally observed rules of public conduct. Notorious failure to render such obedience brings a nation into disrepute after much the same fashion that an individual is disgraced in the eyes of his neighbors by flagrant violation of the law. And lastly, among the forces compelling obedience to international law, must be mentioned war. This should be the last resort, but under many circumstances it is far from being the worst one. Ultimately it is the object of international law to make war unnecessary and impossible, and until that can be brought about to mitigate its horrors as much as may

be, yet it should not be forgotten that as states and the general conditions of society are at present constituted righteous war may be clearly unavoidable if justice is to be maintained and the future welfare of the race is to be secured.

The pessimist looking out upon the world would probably say that the law of nations is a sheer farce. Certainly nothing that asserts any claims to the name of law is so frequently and so flagrantly violated, and if one judges the subject by these notorious and generally unpunished violations one will be disposed to feel that little or no progress has been made—that it is scarcely worth our while to keep up the pretense of regard for any such thing as a law of nations. Fortunately this is a wholly erroneous view. To correct it one has but to take into consideration the whole scope of the subject—the character of the international relations of antiquity, of the middle ages, of Grotius's time, of Napoleon's day, of the close of the nineteenth century. Even the most hasty comparison of these widely separated stages

in the history of the subject will convince any one that surprisingly great progress has been made—a progress which there is every reason to believe will continue indefinitely in the future. The work of the last two hundred years has included achievements of no less importance than the development of the system of permanent missions at foreign courts, the establishing of the rights and immunities of public ministers, the throwing open of the high seas to the undisputed commerce and navigation of all nations, the practical limitation of the right of search to time of war, the condemnation and prohibition of the African slave-trade, the all but immeasurable mitigation of the barbarities of war, appreciable progress toward full recognition of the rights of neutral trade in time of war, the drawing within the pale of international law of several Mohammedan nations, and the growing tendency of even half-civilized peoples to recognize its rules at least in part. And the twentieth century will undoubtedly witness triumphs of the law of nations far surpassing these.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF ITALIAN.

BY GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

(Yale University.)



THE main facts of Italian pronunciation are presented below in a way that will be helpful, it is hoped, to those pursuing the reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle during the Italian-German year. Care has been taken to emphasize several points which the average American student is apt to find difficult. The order of treatment is: 1. The pronunciation of the several letters. 2. The syllable. 3. The word-accent. 4. The intonation of the phrase or sentence. It is obvious that the last must be exceedingly elusive. Examples and instances have been cited sparingly, as the lists of foreign words and phrases in Webster's and other accessible dictionaries, together with the common geographical and historical names, provide convenient material for practise.

I. *Letters.* Every letter except *h* represents a distinct sound and must be pronounced. When a consonant is doubled, it is to be pronounced twice. In English we commonly give *Stella* as *Stē'la*; the Italian way is *Stē'la*. So also the diphthongs preserve the original sounds of the constituent

vowels, which are, however, run together, *e. g.*, *au* in *autore*; *oi* in *voi*; *eu* in *Europa*; *ai* in *mai*, etc.

1. The vowels may, for our purposes, be classified as long and short. Long: *ā*=*ah*; *ē*=*ay*, *ī*=*ee*, *ō*=*oh*, *ū*=*oo* in fool. Short: *ă*=*a* in Cuba; *ĕ*=*e* in met; *ĕ* is pronounced between *e* in met and *a* in hat; *ĭ*=*i* in fit (*ii* is sometimes written *j*). *ô*=*o* in dog, as that word is usually pronounced (*o* marked *ô* has a sound between *o* in dog and *au* in naughty). *ŭ*=*u* in pull.

It is hard for the beginner to determine when a vowel is long and when short. For the American who has a natural tendency to flatten and shorten vowel sounds, it is a safe rule at first to pronounce all Italian vowels long, except when they are followed by two or more consonants. It must also be borne in mind that unaccented vowels tend to become shortened. The last syllable of *Dante* is short.

2. *Consonants.* The Italian, to use a musical phrase, "places his tones well forward," that is to say, he uses somewhat more than we do the tip of his tongue

in close contact with the teeth. The American beginner is obliged to exaggerate this in order to get the proper effect. For example, *t* and *d* had best be formed with the tip of the tongue protruding just a little beyond the front teeth. The *r* is always rolled, or trilled, and with the tip of the tongue. This may be done by starting to say the word "trill," drawing the tongue a little back, with the sides braced against the teeth, and causing the tongue-tip to vibrate by the expulsion of a strong current of air.

c and *g* are pronounced as *k*, and *g* in *go* before *a*, *o*, *u*.

c and *g* are pronounced *tch* and *j* before *e*, *i*.
Ch=*k*, *gh*=*g* in *go*.

Examples: *ci*, *chi*, *gemma*, *ghetto*.

cee, *cci*=*t-tchay*, *t-tchee*, that is, the first *c*=*t*: *Carducci* (*car-doot'tchee*).

gge, *ggi*=*d-jay*, *d-jee*: the first *g*=*d*: that is, *arpeggio* (*ar-pèd'jyo*).

See, *sci*=*shay*, *shee*; but *sea*=*ska*.

Sche, *sch*=*skay*, *skee*. *Fieschi* (*fee-es'skee*).

gn=*ni* in *union*; that is, *vigna* (*veen'ya*).

gl=*li* in *million*; that is, *imbroglio* (*im-broal'yo*).

qu=*kw*.

s is hissed like *ss*; but when it stands between two vowels it has a *z*-sound as in *roses*: that is, *Stella*, but *laborioso*.

z is like *ts*, that is, *Sforza* (*sfor'tsa*).

zz in a few words=*dz*, *mezzo*=*med'zo*.

II. *Syllables* end in vowels when possible, and the consonants, as many as possible, are

pronounced at the beginning of the syllable following. Of double consonants, one ends, and the other begins a syllable, *e. g.*, *bel'lo*. This principle is of great importance but is not at first appreciated by an American.

III. *Accentuation*. Most Italian words end in a vowel. The next to last syllable is usually accented. An accented final syllable is commonly marked, as, *città*, *più*, *vertù*. An accent on the third to last syllable must be learned by observation. Often the stressed syllable can be told from a knowledge of the Latin principles, as, *canta'bile*, *mas'simo*, *inu'tile*, *pren'dere*, *scri'vere*, etc., all accented on the third to last syllable.

The Italians are fond of dwelling on the accented syllable in a way that gives a peculiar cadence to the sentences. For example, we may compare the usual English pronunciation of *Dante*, *Dān'ty*, with the Italian, *Dahn'n'teh*, where this lingering over the accented syllable has the effect of making the liquid *n* more prominent. The Italian pronounces *motto* just as it is spelled, *mot'to*; while we say *mōt'o*. So he says *det'to* *bel'lo*, *tem'po*, *caldis'simo*.

IV. The intonation of the sentence must be learned through the ear. In general it may be said that monosyllables are somewhat slurred, long words are spoken with some deliberation, while accented syllables, especially in important words, have a decided rising inflection. In short phrases the opening is often high-pitched, with a sudden drop toward the close.

CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University, and Chairman Department Domestic Science, Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs.)



LAST month we discussed the question of "Saving Steps" in your homes. Since then we have known of improvements which you have made in your household management and have had opportunity to learn some of the difficulties which you are encountering. It is not easy to change the order which has existed for years, but we are gratified with the efforts which you are making to save labor. One woman writes that since the issue of "Saving Steps" she has secured a new kitchen cabinet, thus saving the necessity of crossing the dining room to carry things to the store room. Another woman says her employer has built a refrigerator in the out-

side wall of the kitchen, and she is thus saved as many as twenty trips to the cellar daily. Another woman, whose husband is planning a new home, is to have a model kitchen instead of the ordinary one in the original plan.

We are gratified, too, with the response which has come to the Chautauqua authorities to make this a national course of study. In fact, responses have come from Canada as well as from the states where the women are making rapid progress in the study of home economics and the improvement of home life. Mothers' clubs are encouraging us by their interest in the work, for we believe they do much for the betterment of the home.

Several literary clubs have given the subjects proposed a place on their programs for the year, and the practical benefit to the members may add zest to the literary life of the club. Lest you may not have read of our plan outlined in the October CHAUTAUQUAN, let us briefly repeat it and invite you to join us in the study and discussion of home problems.

Cornell University has, through its extension department, given to the residents of New York state, by an act of the legislature, a Farmers' Reading Course and a Nature Study Course for teachers and children. Less than a year ago a Farmers' Wives' Reading Course was instituted. The response from the women was greater even than was anticipated, and about 7,000 women in the state are taking this free course of reading. Women from outside the state have asked how they may get the work. Accordingly, an arrangement has been made by which this course shall be adapted to the Chautauqua System of Education, with a department in THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE.

The subjects to be discussed during the year in a series of printed lessons are:

1. Saving Steps.
2. Home Sanitation.
3. How to Furnish the Table.
4. The Best way to Do Housework.
5. Physical Education Applied to Housework.
6. Gardening.

These leaflets may be secured from the Chautauqua Assembly offices for ten cents. Membership with the six lessons for the year will cost fifty cents. Membership for a year with the lessons and THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE for a year will cost \$2.35.

Quizzes are printed with each lesson, which may be filled out and returned to the Chautauqua Offices. An important feature of

the work is the confidential correspondence, and we trust that you will discuss with us many subjects of interest to homekeepers within this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE. Address Reading Course for Housewives, Chautauqua Assembly, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

We print this month the lesson on "Sanitation," without the quiz. It is only suggestive of conditions which exist in some farm homes. In many cases it is impossible for you to overcome the difficulties of which you have long been conscious. Correct sanitation appeals strongly to women, and they possess the ability to change many things which threaten the lives and health of the family. Inasmuch as women give more attention to these matters, the safety and health of the family fall heavily upon them. We are asking you to seek patiently, even though it takes a long time, for the conditions which supply pure water, pure air and healthful soil. We do not wish to reflect upon the mode of living of any one, but simply to arouse thought and attention to existing evils. There are problems in the farm-home regarding sanitation which the village and city resident is not forced to meet; and while the difficulties may seem insurmountable at times, the effort is noble and the work is characterized by the spirit which pervades the highest type of the world's work — that which ministers to human happiness bodily, intellectually, and spiritually. Woman is the guardian of the health of mankind. She is not divine. She cannot perform miracles, but she can by good sanitation destroy germs and thus prevent disease.

Will you not study in your own home to obtain, in as many ways as possible, conditions which will secure healthful living? We hope to hear from you and to know the difficulties from your standpoint.

I. THE OLD FARM HOME AS IT WAS.

A farmhouse of the forties, low, narrow in front, and extending far back into the yard, stands just under the hill shaded by a thick foliage of locusts. The windows are fitted with small old-fashioned panes of glass, showing from without the dark, closely drawn shades. The front door and windows are closed in winter to keep out the cold and in summer to exclude the flies, and to keep the room dark and cool. The half story above discloses small windows which are shaded not only by the locusts and willows but by a

picturesque clematis that twines over the surface of the outer wall. The soil about the house is damp and springy. Grass is driven from the doorway for want of sunlight, and mosses thrive upon the roof. Not far from the house and on higher ground is the barn, of the same age as the house, with a spacious barn-yard, in the center of which, with the ground sloping towards it, is a large watering trough. The cows stand up to their knees in mud. A rim of sod, close up to the fence, is the only safe though

circuitous path to the barn. From the pigen between the barn and the house comes the satisfied grunting of the pigs, which is mingled with the gobbling of the turkeys and cackling of the hens as they roam over the yard. On the other side of the house is a half pond and a half swamp where the ducks dive their heads in deep and the frogs sing to the micro-organisms a soothing lullaby. At the corner of the house stands the old rain barrel, the joy of the mosquito and an offense to the nostrils during dry weather. Where the eaves did not feed the barrel they have emptied the water over the dooryard from the moss-covered roof, and the water has per-

tree they stand in the water in the heat of the day.

Its headwaters are gathered from swampy land several miles away, where there is a strong suggestion of miasma. It is in the region of a tannery, and waste products are poured into this swamp. As it travels it widens into a little stream which here washes over a dairy farm, furnishing drinking water in the barn-yard and the water with which the cans are washed. Now it receives the refuse from a large boarding-house. It flows through the village as a reservoir for sewage and is dammed below for a duck pond in summer and an ice pond in winter. It receives

another lease of life and reaches the farmyard, innocent in appearance but full of poison and badly vitiated.

A great source of danger and a cause of discomfort and illness.

The outside closet is fifty feet from the house. The grass and weeds grow close to the narrow path in summer, and in winter the path fills with snow. The door swings hardly shut on its worn hinges, and the snow or rain is drifted in. In rain or melted snow, great drops of water fall from the eaves in front of the door. Bare and exposed, its unscreened outlines suggest discomfort.

How to make a rich soil for bacteria.

At the side door for many a year a woman has appeared several times a day to fling as far away from her as possible the contents of a dish-pan. Mondays during these years she has done the family washing on the porch, and has thrown the water on the same spot. Here the men stop on their way to meals, fill the basin with the refreshing cold water from the well near by, bathe their hands and faces, and add the contents of the basin to the dish-water and wash-water. Here the hired man, returning from the factory, washes the milk-cans and empties the water. The bacterial crop of the dish-pan, wash-tub, and milk-can fight each other, thrive, go deeper and deeper, and finally rejoice in the moisture found near the well.

An inundation in the cellar causes confusion.

Every season there is an overflow of water in the undrained cellar, at which time the housekeeper picks her way over boards to the potato bin and apple barrel. When the inundation comes, barrel-hoops, wash-tubs, turnips, onions, and apples are loosed from



"I CHATTER OVER STONY RILLS."

colated the soil until the only product is moss and myrtle.

The brook as it goes "on forever" may at once be a joy and a menace.

A brook running near must be Tennyson's own, and says as it goes

"I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally and sparkle out among
the fern,
To bicker down the valley,
* * * * *

By twenty thorpes, a little town and half a hundred bridges."

But before it joins the brimming river it "chatters over stony rills" to the pasture land and the edge of the meadow not far from this house of Farmer James. Here, when the cows are in pasture, they satisfy their thirst, and under the shade of a large

their resting-places and float upon, or sink beneath the surface of the water. Accidents happen to the milk, pork, and vinegar. When the water subsides, it is spring time, and the decaying cabbage, potatoes, and onions lend their disagreeable odors to those of the gases escaping from the damp soil.



CHILLY WORK ON A BLUE DAY.

The clothes-line hangs across the yard in the rear of the house, and a woman pins a light shawl over her head, goes in a heated condition from the steaming wash-tub to the snowy pathway, and with the wet clothes stiffening in her fingers hangs them on the line to freeze harder before drying. The result on many occasions is a disagreeable cold, from which she hardly recovers before the next wash-day.

Unused parlor and "spare" room.

The parlor, always closed, is musty and damp. The little sleeping room adjoining is used only for an occasional guest who shivers between the sheets and is kept awake by the smell of must and disused bedding. The rooms are filled with bric-a-brac and heavy draperies which serve as a lodging-place for dust. An ingrain carpet covers the floor. It was bought in the earlier days when carpeting was of better quality, and the colors are bright and the figure large. The housekeeper religiously stirs up the dust on the sweeping-day, only removing it from its resting-place of the week before to allow it to settle in new spots.

The children hug the sheet-iron heater during the evening with backs cold and faces warm, and dread going to their sleeping rooms, where the snow drifts in, if the rooms are ventilated, and where they lie awake shivering until they "warm the bed"

or sleep makes them forget they are cold. There are many dark corners and dark closets where dangerous dirt has accumulated, and where mice and moth escape the eye of the most diligent housekeeper. The space underneath the kitchen sink is encased with boards, and it is difficult to clean around the pipes. Dirt and damp have full sway, and one is reminded of the old expression, "where daylight cannot enter the doctor must."

II. HOW TO IMPROVE THE FARMHOUSE.

Farmer James and his wife have lived in this home fifty years amid varying prosperity and adversity. They have had seven children, two of whom died in infancy with cholera infantum and two at the age of sixteen and nineteen with fever. It has never occurred to the family that conditions in or out of the house could have caused these deaths, and in bowing to the decree they thought themselves yielding to an all-wise Providence. Resolutions of respect are always more readable when they say, "Whereas an all-wise Providence has removed from our midst," instead of, "Whereas a bad drain, impure drinking water, and no ventilation have removed from our midst, etc." *Eyes opened to need of sanitation.*

Their son John came home from college

for a holiday vacation. The old home and the home folks were very dear to him, but as



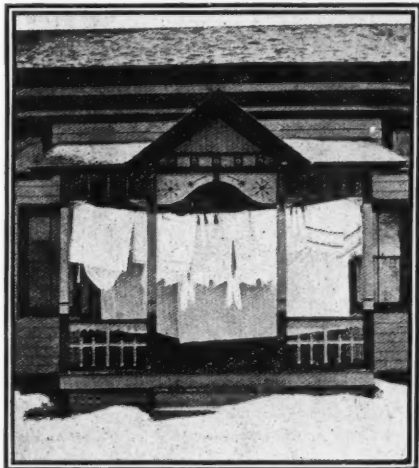
HAPPINESS FOR DUCKS, UNHEALTHINESS FOR MEN.

he came up the lane he viewed the whole scene with a feeling of uneasy discontent. He had learned the importance of pure soil, pure air,

and pure water. While the farmer was a progressive man and his wife a thoughtful woman, they had accustomed themselves to surroundings which John determined to change for the sake of the health of the family.

The neighborhood is roused on the subject of sanitation.

Then, too, at several farmhouses in the neighborhood there were summer boarders who had asked numerous questions regarding the source of water, condition of soil, and ventilation. These visitors had come from the city to regain health, and were thinking not so much about the danger from disease germs they had brought with them as the proper conditions in the country for getting



COMFORTABLE SURROUNDINGS LIGHTEN HARD TASKS.

rid of them. The neighborhood was thoroughly awakened upon the subject, and the excitement grew greater when it was learned that scarlet fever had broken out in a small village through which the much-loved brook found its way.

The father and son put their heads together and drew one plan after another without settling on any, before it occurred to them that it might be well to consult the women concerning this house, since they occupied it most of the time. These consultations prevented many mistakes which only a practical housekeeper would notice.

John explained how impurities might be transmitted by the porosity of the soil, and how germs of disease may float in the air. The soil all these years had received neither tillage nor drainage. Organic matter,—

matter once living, now dead,—had been falling upon it, loading it with impurities, while the house and its occupants had received the disease-laden gases made from constant putrefaction.

An outside drain improves the cellar and dooryard.

They decided that the site must be drained. They dug a trench on all sides of the house from which water flowed toward it at a depth below the level of the cellar bottom. In this was laid a tile drain which led to the brook.

Then Mr. James said, "I wonder if that cellar is the cause of the fever the hired man has gone home with." Mr. James knew that the only way to reduce a death rate is to consider the conditions for health. He was haunted by an expression he had heard, "A damp cellar weaves shrouds for the upper chamber." He was wise enough to see that he could get no richer returns for his money than to secure healthful conditions at home.

They decided that the cellar should extend under the entire house, because a greater amount of ventilation and dryness could be secured, and because a larger one was needed for storing provisions. A closet was built for milk and butter. Bins were provided for storing the potatoes and vegetables. The walls were whitewashed; the ceiling was high. Windows easily opened were placed opposite each other. Another important addition was a cement floor, which proved very durable, since the cellar was made dry by the outside drainage.

How to secure pure water and how to dispose of refuse are problems for the farmer.

Probably the most difficult problem they had to consider was how to dispose of the slops without polluting the water supply. There were serious objections to a cess-pool. However, the only alternative was to have a small pipe attached to the kitchen sink. This with trap connection (See Lesson I.) united outside with a larger vitrified pipe which also received the wash-water from a funnel on the back porch. This drain emptied into a cess-pool a long distance from the house and on lower ground.

The well on this farm had always furnished cool and refreshing water, and although Farmer James had some misgivings, he was much relieved when the visiting physician had given the matter no attention at the time the hired man took the fever. John observed that the family is less isolated than

formerly, the children go to school, they have more company, and since the prices of farms have improved, a larger number of prospective buyers have come to inspect the farm, while peddlers, hired help, and tramps are frequent visitors. There was therefore danger from typhoid and other disease germs finding their way to the drinking water. They had a dug well. The wash- and dish-water were thrown near it, and John said there was danger of pollution from household and barn excreta.

They decided that a drilled well was the safest and cheapest of all. This would furnish the drinking water for the family, but it was too hard for household use. They planned a cistern under the steps, six feet deep and five feet wide, covered with two layers of plank. This was lined up to within a foot of the surface of the ground with water lime cement without the use of brick or stone, as the subsoil was hard and tenacious. An outlet was furnished near the surface by a pipe leading to the brook, and another pipe connected the cistern with a pump in the kitchen.

Large, well ventilated sleeping rooms conducive to good health.

They decided to raise the roof and have the second story extend over the entire floor with higher ceilings, larger rooms, and better windows; the chambers would thus be made healthful and comfortable in cold weather. Where windows could not be had in a closet they were to place transoms over the doors, and where these were impracticable the closet could be so arranged that the door on being opened would let in the light from an opposite window. John knew each member of the family would appreciate the difference between the vigorous, healthful sleep in a well aired, comfortable room and that in a room where the air is close and stifling.

Promote health and happiness by cleanliness in and about the kitchen.

John discussed with his mother the dangers from dust which might be laden with bacteria. They decided that the draperies and bric-a-brac should be replaced by white wash curtains, and fewer, more simple ornaments. John explained also that the "bacteria of the dish-cloth" might be a dangerous source of pollution. As a precaution against the accumulation of grease, and the clogging of the pipes, Mrs. James now had in her sink a fine sieve through which the water was poured. This was cleaned often and the contents burned. Before emptying liquids

into the sink which might leave on the sides of the pipes a greasy deposit, she allowed them to stand until cool and removed from the surface the coating of grease, the cleanest of which was utilized for soap making or other purposes. They planned to use small pipes in connection with this sink, because the velocity of the water thus became greater to wash out the dirt which otherwise would collect.

Make every room a living room.

The doorway between the parlor and the guest chamber was to be enlarged and the little room added to the larger one as a cozy sitting room, though still having possibilities as a guest chamber. The parlor wool carpet was sent to the weaver's to be converted



BEGINNING WITH THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

into two rugs, one for the larger room and a smaller one for the cozy. The cracks of the floor were to be filled with putty, and the floor painted a rich dark color. A great advantage would be gained in that the former hard sweeping and dusting would be reduced to the lesser work of placing the rug on a line outside, to have the dust whipped out, and the floor wiped with moist cloths.

The old stoves were to be replaced by better ones whose dampers would prevent the access of air. John showed how the stoves regulated by dampers in the pipes exhausted the oxygen and drove the burned air back into the room.

A fireplace brings comfort and cheer in its warm glow and takes away injurious gases.

"The fireplace is a waste of heat and

does not warm the rooms in very cold weather," Farmer James reasoned. "But then," John said, "it is an excellent ventilator and there is abundant fuel supply on the

place. The rooms are easily ventilated in summer, but in winter the fireplace will supply the demand, besides adding greatly to the attractiveness of the rooms."

III. THE FARMHOUSE AFTER IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE.

When the June days come, John returns from college anxious to see the changes on the old farm. A few trees with luxuriant foliage wave in the sunlight, and give a grateful shelter with a sense of repose and comfort. A dry, firm, grassy sod extends over the yard and comes to the edge of the gravel walk. The June roses, massed at the side, are in full bloom, filling the air with a delicious fragrance. A wide veranda extends across the front of the house, offering ease and hospitality. Doors and windows

musty, stifling air of the old parlor. On the surface of the pond, a little way from the veranda, cleansed of its slime and filth, fleeting shadows of fish play fitfully, while on its surface are mirrored the cat-tails and bushes which fringe the bank. The ducks dive among the lily-pads. A rustic bridge spans the little brook, which is now bordered with forget-me-nots.

The well, driven deep into the rock past all danger of pollution, has built over it a covering which affords a shelter in time of storm and furnishes a refreshing draught to the weary passerby. Across the side veranda hangs the week's wash, the line strung from end to end, out of all danger of exposure to the housekeeper.

The outbuildings have seemed to withdraw and retreat out of view, but are still convenient to reach; the pathway to the closet is protected from the storm and shaded by a trellis covered with vines.

If John had loved the old home, how much more could he care for this one? They all delight at the rest which comes at the end of the day in the delicious coolness of the nights on the open veranda, and in winter the reveries, the reading aloud, the stories told around the fireplace with the weird shadows of the burning backlog and the crackling of the hickory. Farmer James said, "It is better to have money bringing health and happiness than interest at the bank."



HEALTH, HOSPITALITY, AND REFRESHMENT.

are flung wide open. Mosquito netting and wire screens shut out the unwelcome fly. The breezes play with the white curtains and waft into the house the odor of honey-suckle and wild rose,—a grateful change from the

IV. WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS SAY.

Dry wood is a saving of money, time, and steps.

"We always have dry wood. My husband thinks it is money out at interest. If you want a good fire you can surely have it, and if you do not need very much fire one stick with stove shut up good will burn a long time. In summer I burn oil. This saves many steps."

Reading adds to the pleasure of the farmer's wife.

"The reading of the farmer's wife may add more to her pleasure than almost any outside influence. A daily, a good semi-weekly, or even a weekly paper keeps her in touch with events all over the country. It is surely not extravagant to take one magazine for general reading. I know that a farmer's wife has little time for reading, but when tired, ten minutes spent in reading is a good investment. The rest physically and mentally helps to make the next task so much easier."

"I find by forethought I can accomplish a good deal before breakfast. I try to get the beds made, rooms

swept and dusted, lamps cleaned and chickens fed before the men come in to breakfast. We have a great deal of company and of course every one adds to the work, yet I do not want to live without the society of my friends. Sometimes I let some of the cleaning go, and when very tired sit right down and read a few pages in some good book or paper, and it rests me more than I can tell. In summer we women should save ourselves much cooking over hot stoves, as the fruit is much more healthful than so much pastry. I enjoy the life a farm offers, if only we could get a little more time and not quite so much hard work."

Enjoy the sunshine and fresh air.

"In winter time it is well to keep all decayed fruit and vegetables removed from the cellar, as it is often the cause of disease as well as hastening the decay of sound fruit or vegetables. Be sure and not shut out any sunshine or fresh air. It is the lot of nearly all

farmers' wives not to be able to get out in the pure country air as much as we need to keep good health. We should seek the invigorating, morning air."

Farmers' wives need recreation.

"So many farmers' wives feel they have no time for recreation, that they cannot belong to any society, where if they did it would make their steps lighter and they would plan to save steps in order to be present with their associates."

How shall boys be trained to be helpful?

"I would like to ask the opinion of others on how to bring up my boys to keep the things they use picked up, so as to save my steps. I do not always like to be nagging at them and it seems very hard for them to remember to put away their things after they are through with them."

What can women do about sanitation?

"There are many and varied needs along sanitary lines that I see in my own home, and in those of my neighbors', which belong more to man's work than to woman's, and I am at a loss to know what women can do toward repairing draughty houses, providing suitable drains, etc. The only thing I can see for them to do is to urge the men to take an interest in such things and get them to fix them. Ventilation is not so much a problem in farmhouses, as how to curtail the same."

Spend the spring days out of doors.

"Today, when I swept, I gathered up trinkets, dusted them and put them together in one basket. One trip removed them from the room when formerly five or six were made. A woman told me that she would not fill all the lovely days of spring with house cleaning and hard work. A beautiful orchard came up close to the house and a door opened from the house upon it. She used to plan to keep the days, when the blossoms and birds filled the place, as free as possible, so that she might spend much of her time there. I have often compared her with the women who work and worry during that lovely season and scarcely hear a bird or see a blossom."

Confusion and worry add steps.

"We have a very large house, and like many other old houses, it was built a part at a time. The cellar opens from the dining room quite a distance from the kitchen. The pantry also opens from the dining room, consequently there is much chance in my work to take extra steps. It is when everything is in confusion and the worker is disturbed and nervous that she takes two steps where one would answer the purpose."

Take one day's burdens; let tomorrow's wait.

"My kitchen table is covered with table oil cloth rather than zinc, and several little round wooden mats are always in reach of hot dishes. I consider a dish drainer one of the necessities. I have a large wooden one by the sink with two slats running lengthwise through the middle for the dishes to rest on after washing. It is a drop affair and fastened to the wall with hook and staple. Lastly, let me add the earnest advice to dispense with washboard and get a Western washer (I am not advertising), and have some male member of the household to assist for one hour on wash-day morning. I would manage to change work if I could not secure this help in any other way. It is not hard work for a man, but unsuitable for a busy housekeeper. A cheerful spirit is a great panacea for all ills. The same amount of work when the spirits flag, drags like a ball and chain, and woman's work appears the everlasting round of daily duties, never ending. Take only one day's burdens. Let tomorrow's wait. Seek companionship with congenial

friends or neighbors if you have them, and books. If possible, join a woman's club (don't be shocked), literary or for mutual improvement in any desired direction. It will help you work, talk, and keep you sunny hearted, if it is wisely directed. In these days even five people who agree to study a few months can have with very little expense a library from our state department at Albany. No one needs the rest and stimulus this will bring more than the busy housekeeper. If it seems impossible to meet the club, induce them to meet at your home, where you may keep the book and book-cases."

THE STORY OF A BUSY LIFE BRIEFLY TOLD.

A busy woman who has time to read.

"Two things I have been taught in my long farm life; one is that work never kills, and the other is that we must calculate work beforehand in order to save steps and do a great amount of work. I am fifty-eight years old. Have been on a farm all my life until a year ago when we built a new house on one end of our farm which opens on a public road and is retired from farm labor. My father was a farmer and a minister of the old school who believed in no salary but believed in working for a living. I learned to milk when seven years old and always did my share while at home. I was sent to school, but at fourteen commenced to teach a district school on a third grade license. I soon received a second and then the first grade. I boarded around. I was married at nineteen, and then my farm life began in earnest. We always kept a dairy, from twelve to fourteen head. When we were married we did not own a foot of land. My husband and I bought thirty acres the day after we were married, joining the old homestead of his people with whom he lived. They owned fifty acres, but there was a mortgage of \$350 on that. We took care of them until they died, paid the mortgage, bought enough more land to make us two hundred acres. We had a sugar orchard and made from three to five hundred pounds of sugar and a great deal of syrup every year. We kept sheep and always worked up the wool, spun, wove and made full cloth for men's wear and for flannel shirts. We knit our own socks and stockings. I would always rise in the morning at four or half past, winter and summer, and have built my own fires, milked from four to eight cows, prepared the breakfast and had it at six. Until about ten years ago we made butter, but since then have sent the milk to a factory. I always did my own churning, and many are the books of poems, histories, stories and newspapers I have read through while churning. I am the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. The others died when small. The oldest living is thirty-six and the youngest twelve. Three of them have graduated from high school and been a number of terms at an academy. One has been for five years at Cornell University. I have always done my own washing and weaving of carpets, as I have a large house and it is furnished with rag carpets. I make my own garden, and have helped rake hay and husk corn. One fall I alone husked between five and six hundred bushels. I had one daughter and she was at home at that time; so I did no housework while husking, although I attended to the milk and butter, milked and got breakfast. One summer I piled up one hundred cords of wood and did my own housework. You will say there was no call for this. We were married the first year of the Civil war. In '63 my husband was drafted, paid his \$300 and stayed at home. That had to be met in hard times for the farmer. Not many modern wives would think they could pull flax, cut corn, dig potatoes and do all things on a farm that we used to do. All this time I had a hired girl only a

year and a half. We made our own table linen and toweling, spinning and weaving it, and our flannel dresses. I did not find much time to gossip with neighbors, but have been with the sick a great deal, and always went to church and Sunday-school and attended societies which belonged to the church. Today I can walk a mile or more as quickly as any one. At the present time I have two old people to care for; one of them is eighty-six and the other is eighty-three. There are five in our family; and I am doing all the work my-

self, and am going to take the teacher to board next year. So you see work does not kill, and there must have been some calculation to save steps. My husband says, 'You helped earn and saved more than I did.' The boys many times say, 'If it had not been for your pushing and helping us to school, we never could have done so well.' All this time I have kept up with the general reading of the day. I never counted my steps but once, and that was when I spun a skein of woolen yarn. I went a little over a mile."

"WHITHER AWAY, ROBIN, WHITHER AWAY?"

BY N. HUDSON MOORE.



IN November, the month of that glorious sheaf of days called Indian summer, there is much pleasure to be had. Once more the robin seems almost as joyful a thing as he did in the first days of spring, and we are duly thankful for each moment he delays his departure. In order to keep the birds until the last moment I spread a bountiful free lunch, and though it may foster a spirit of pauperism among my feathered dependents, as soon as the leaves fall the trees near my window blossom with strange flowers, bits of beef suet, which I know to be particularly toothsome to chickadees and nuthatches. The young robins, big birds now, jostle their parents in pursuit of choice morsels, but with all my efforts they are up and away during the first week in November. I have no record of their staying here later than the seventh.

But there are still some birds to be found, and at the Forest of Arden the myrtle warbler is pursuing a never ending hunt for food, the kingfisher rattles cheerfully as he fishes in the canal, and there, round the house, and almost to the center of the city are flocks of kinglets, the golden-crowned being largely in the majority.

By the last half of the month these birds have passed on to winter quarters, and then I am on the lookout for regular boarders,—chickadees, downy woodpeckers, white-breasted nuthatches, and my friend the English sparrow, that has passed the summer in the street in front of the house, but returns now to the garden at the back. Once in a while a courageous song sparrow lifts up his voice in a sweet little trill, and each note we hear calls us to the window so that we may have the last glimpse of the travelers. The junco is about, such a dainty bird it looks as it trips over the grass, and we hopefully look forward to seeing its snowy

cousin, though the visits of these birds are few and far between. Dressed in gray like the junco, but with greater contrast in shades, comes the northern shrike, looking the fierce butcher that he is, as he sweeps the landscape over in search of prey. Such little birds as are about scurry to shelter in the depths of the prickly Japanese quince, and he flies off without robbing me of even a sparrow. Occasionally a bluebird may be seen or heard, but these birds though so fearless of cold and storm in the spring seem less able to battle with it in autumn.

Every walk, no matter whither, reveals so many secrets, so many summer homes left tenantless now, that we never expected the existence of before, so many winter homes, with their occupants snugly tucked up provided with food and shelter by thoughtful mothers whose own life ceased when the offspring were safely provided for.

You do not want to miss a single moment of this crisp, clear month. What if the wind has a tang? The sun is bright, and the stores you may glean from sheltered spots seem better and brighter than the more lavish bunch of mid-summer. I always dedicate one walk to the gathering of witch-hazel blossoms. These pale yellow blossoms clothing the gray twigs look as delicate as if they were some of the first weaklings that appear in spring. It seems strange that the growth of summer should not produce something more tangible in the way of bloom. Perhaps it contents itself by storing up a juice, which when extracted yields a balm adapted to soothe many of man's ills. This witch-hazel is the *Hamamelis* we know so well, and is one of the cases where the name admirably fits the plant. *Hama*—together with; *mela*—fruit; last year's fruit and this year's flowers being found on the same bush. There is no end of folk-lore clustering about this modest bush. The

English hazel had a similar leaf, and many mystic virtues. On our hazel, when the name was bestowed, superstitions came with it, and virtue is claimed for these simple twigs in locating water, and wealth of precious ores. As its name implies, it had a special mission in warding off witches. Considering that the vervain and witch-hazel were both autumnal bloomers, and both efficacious in warding off witches, it seems as if these hobgoblins were supposed to be a product of the autumn too.

During our walks our attention is attracted to the cone-bearing trees. The handsome fruit so attractive to birds has slowly grown the summer through, and that miracle of fertilization by wind-borne pollen has been accomplished in these cones. In the ripe cones we may find one or two seeds under each scale. Each of these seeds is provided with a thin wing to carry it abroad, and from such a tiny beginning came some of the grandest trees that dignify our forests. We believe it was from such a tiny seed that the huge log from Oregon, shown at the Pan-American, was grown. Consider a log seventy-four feet long and thirty-two inches square at base, being carried in its embryo state in the stomach of a wandering bird, or floating at the mercy of a passing breeze. This is just one of the many miracles nature is constantly performing under our eyes.

The blue jay, that "villain" with celestial coat,

"Loathed, detested, hated, dreaded,
Known to be a thief and ruffian,
Known to be a foul assassin,
Known to be a sneak and coward,
Hated doubly for his beauty,"

should have what few merits he possesses set forward. One of these is his tardiness in leaving us, and another is the missionary work he performs in digging out tough seeds and nuts and burying them. He forgets his caches, and the seeds sprout and grow into trees, assisting nature to reclothe the lands devastated by lumbermen, and the destructive fires started by careless hands. Do you call him still a villain?

He is one of the few birds we have that are truly blue, bearing this lovely color in company with the bluebird, indigo bird, and kingfisher, the other so-called bluebirds being only bluish.

The collection of stuffed birds at the Pan-American was both interesting and instructive. It showed what variations there are in types between our eastern and western

birds. At the Museum of Natural History, New York City, there is a wonderfully fine showing, but we wish there were fewer "freaks" exhibited. It is hard enough to keep clearly in your mind the different species, without being confused by accidentals.

Most of the little members of the insect world that pass the dread days of winter in the ground have burrowed their holes and taken refuge in them. Sometimes you may chance upon a belated caterpillar; if so, take him home. Possibly you will have woven before your very eyes one of these tenements that seem so marvelous when we find them completed. Your opinion of the weaver will increase after you have watched the process.

One may spend delightfully a bright afternoon in observing the buds already set for next spring. There is decided individuality in the way different trees care for their buds. Look at the brown varnish-like coating upon the fat buds of the horse-chestnut. The different elms have great variety in the ways their buds are placed, the white elm particularly observing a regularity which is beautiful to behold. Even our humble friend the apple tree makes her thousands of buds in

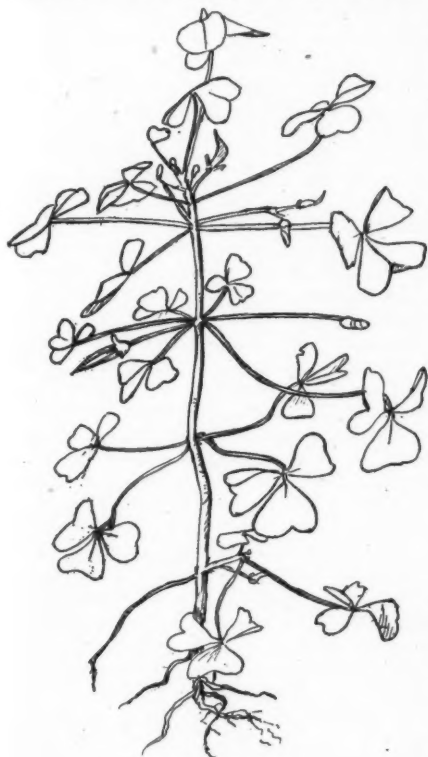


BLUE JAY.

the same admirable pattern, and with a perfection which puts to shame man's inferior efforts in his various labors. Not only this but she protects her buds with a soft warm coat. The lilac buds are pretty things, too, in their overlapping sheathes, and you may almost count the pussy-willows that will greet you next spring. The marshes are beautiful in their rich browns, and if you stoop and part a group of stalks and knotted vines some fine rosettes will generally reward you. First of these is the thistle which lays itself close to the ground, to be ready to

start at a moment's notice next spring. Our old friend the dandelion is there too, a perfect wheel, and perhaps a golden flower will greet you. I have found these flowers blossoming nine months in the year, but have never been able to equal William Hamilton Gibson who says he found one during each month.

Nor is it fair to close without at least a mention of the hardy chickweed. We may despise this lowly bloom during the days when gaudier flowers claim our favor. One cannot help having a tender feeling for such steady endurance. Not only does the plant remain



COMMON WOOD-SORREL.

green, but its starry blossoms seem to increase in size with the winter days. Nor does it stop with putting forth its blossoms. It even works bravely on maturing seed. The chickweed is not indebted to wanderers of the air, like bees and flies, for fertilization, the stamens bearing anthers which shed pollen directly on the stigma.

Like many another imported plant it has adapted itself to the conditions found over here, and creeping along beneath more

towering and lofty plants, this little wanderer has almost completed the circling of the globe. In summer when I notice its untiring zeal in crowding out my annuals, or choking my grass, the temptation to execrate the immigrant is strong, but when I remember that in mid-winter if I scrape away the snow I shall find its cheerful eye looking up undaunted, I allow it to pursue its way. There is yet another blossom which may be found during November, dear to every childish heart. This is the yellow wood-sorrel, or *Oxalis*. Quite a wonderful little plant is this, a member of the family of wood-sorrels which were subjected to such close study by Charles Darwin. Not only on account of its efforts to secure cross fertilization, but on account of its power of motion, has the wood-sorrel family been absorbing to botanists. The tender leaves, and the grown ones as well, fold back along the stem at night, and are even full of movement during the day. It is quite certain that leaves which droop in this fashion suffer less from frost than those which expose flat surfaces upward. This theory is supported by numberless experiments, and we have only to find one of these tender plants responding to the sun after a frosty night, to become converts ourselves.

"Whither away, Robin, Whither away?
Is it through envy of the maple leaf,
Whose blushes mock the crimson of thy breast,
Thou wilt not stay?
The summer days were long yet all too brief
The happy season thou hast been our guest,
Whither away?"

—E. C. Stedman,

NOVEMBER NOTES.

If you wish to learn about the movements of these sorrels, read "Power of Movement in Plants," by Charles Darwin. Not only is the subject itself exceedingly interesting, but the sublime patience of the man should be an inspiration to the modern student, who demands that the rugged road of learning should be made royal.

In a series of articles recently published by *The Outlook*, the opinions of ten prominent men of the day (including Edward Everett Hale, Henry Van Dyke, and others) were given as to which ten books produced during the last century had been most useful in the advancement of mankind. The only one book which was present in every list given was Darwin's "Origin of Species."

No nature lover can afford to overlook a pointer of this kind, but as his knowledge increases must ever turn with wonder and amazement to the records of this naturalist whose modesty is no less apparent than his wonderful knowledge.

Those of us who have heard the cheerful "Bob-white" sound his whistle this summer and autumn will be glad that the game laws of New York state at least close on December 16.

The old New York state law with reference to "web-

footed wild fowl" has now been made more definite, excluding gulls, terns and grebes. This means that there is no season when these birds can be legally killed in that state, nor can their plumage be sold. Yet I have seen already this autumn many hats bearing two and sometimes three breasts of both gulls and grebes, and many more hats decked with portions of or the whole body of dead birds.

It behooves all bird lovers to stand shoulder to shoulder in refusing to wear hats so trimmed. You will often be told that the feathers you see are "chicken." In nineteen cases out of twenty this will not be true, and when in doubt, don't buy.

The milliner has a close rival in the "practical ornithologist," who killed fifty-eight rose-breasted grosbeaks in the breeding season, to see what they had in their stomachs! One of our well-known ornithologists writing twenty years ago, advises the bird student to cease "ogling" birds with a glass and turn to the gun. Even the late Maurice Thompson, genial writer that he was, discourses with unction on the pleasure of drawing an arrow on a flying bird, and the satisfaction of hearing the "ping" as the missile reached its mark. It takes many an Emerson and a Thoreau, many a Walter Jerrold or a Dugmore to counteract influences such as these.

CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)

MOTHS, CATERPILLARS, FLOWER SHOWS, AND CHILDREN.



FEW years ago the shade trees of the delightful city of Rochester—sometimes called the Flower City—became infested with the tussock moth (in the larva state). The citizens had well grounded fears that the beautiful shade of the streets would be impaired, because these insects strip the foliage. Specialists were appealed to for help, with perhaps the expectation that some elaborate spraying and fumigating process would be suggested as the remedy. Instead came the simple advice to turn the children loose among the trees at a certain season of the year to gather the egg masses of the enemy. The suggestion was adopted, and today the citizens who take great pride in their town have no further fears that the tussock moth cannot be held in check so long as the city has children.

For a number of springs past the forest caterpillar or tentless tent caterpillar, if you will allow the expression, has done serious injury to the shade trees in many villages and larger towns of the state of New York. The larvæ not only destroy the foliage but at a certain period of existence scamper in worm style over the sidewalks, much to the annoyance of nervous people when they step on them. For an abatement of this nuisance many towns have adopted the "children treatment" as did the city of Rochester in the case of the tussock moth. A town noted for its large hotels and as a summer resort was among the number.

The trustees of the village announced to the school children that they would pay a certain price a quart for the larvæ, and the time of delivery was set for one Saturday

afternoon when school was not in session. The fact that "worms" would bring money like berries was a new idea to the children, and they began to plan how much they would have for pin money when they made a delivery of their goods on "worm" Saturday. Many of them spent their money in anticipation many times over. When the afternoon came the street commissioner was directed to get an empty sugar barrel, provide himself with a small sum of money, and receive worms from the children. The story is current that at the time of the flood there were many people who thought the rain would not amount to much, and were therefore unprovided for the deluge that came. The village officials were equally unprepared for the deluge of worms that poured in on them that afternoon. Children came out of every street and alley and some seemed to spring up out of the ground, and they all had worms. Some brought them in battered fruit cans—others in old oil cans, rusty tin pails, slop buckets and broken jugs. Three boys pooled the result of their chase, and brought in a tin wash boiler found on a garbage pile where it had remained all winter as a target for a fusillade of stones. The sugar barrel was soon filled, and the boys were scurrying to the grocery for more. As the barrels filled up the finances ran down, until finally the bottom of the latter was reached and payment was suspended. The effect on the children was like the closing of a great bank to the men of Wall street. The village functionary became bland and conciliatory in persuading the children to measure up their worms and trust the corporation until next week. The youngsters

were not inclined to be persuaded. They had heard things said about the lack of civic integrity in this country — perhaps not from the point of view of a magazine article, but they had the idea with such force as to lead them to feel that a worm in the hand was better than the promise of money next week. During the parley one boy spiked to the stub of a wornout broom the half of a barrel head bearing these lines, "We git no mun. You git no Woorms." That settled it. No more worms were measured that afternoon.

What do you suppose the children did with the fuzzy squirming caterpillars that were unpaid for? They took them home and put them back on the trees from whence they came. No doubt they apologized to the worms for the inconvenience they had received and hoped they still had their appetite and would resume eating until they should burst.

The public has much interest in the betterment of conditions of the poor in the congested portions of our great cities. College settlements have tackled the problem in a practical way and have great encouragement for the continuance of their methods. Some well meaning people think the solution lies in the direction of deporting these unfortunates into the country. The theory has been put to test in small sample lots, and the results have not come up to expectations. People whose habit is to sleep four or five in a bed become lonesome when out in the wide and roomy country. They long for the companionship of people and not of nature; and in earning a living in rural districts they find themselves misfits. We all hope to see their condition materially improved sometime in the future. I fancy most of us are waiting for rich philanthropists to build model tenements, and otherwise thrust comforts and refinement upon them. No one has ever thought that children are capable of being a factor of help in this problem. The following letter will explain itself, and shows how they can be. It is written in acknowledgment of flowers sent by Junior Naturalists.

"The Arbor Day Flower Show was the earliest we have ever had, but proved very successful. Three thousand children saw it, and half that number had flowers to take home in addition to all the flowering branches that were taken to the separate school rooms. They all learned to know cherry blossoms (not one did before), as we had eight or ten pailfuls. Two tables of moss and baby ferns were great favorites, as were also the Dicentra and the Jack-in-the-Pulpit. This is the third school flower show we have had, and we find that the results are far-reaching and permanent. They give the entire school an inspiration and an impetus for further nature study. I think it is the most valuable

branch of our work, and we hope to continue going the rounds of these down-town schools where the poor children know no world but that of brick and mortar. You with your work principally in the country schools cannot realize the ignorance of these children about the world of nature. I found from data collected in one school that forty per cent of the children (about one thousand in the school) had never been in the country, a larger per cent had never picked a flower, and twenty-five per cent had never been to any of the large city parks like Central and Prospect Parks. Out of a whole class in this last school not one knew the dandelion!

"How has the Junior Naturalist work progressed? I remember that it made great strides last year. I wonder you manage to keep in personal touch with so many thousands. As you say, it is the personal touch that tells, I find. I always enjoy the little leaflets, and find them very interesting."

The above incident is but a drop in the ocean in the problem of helping tenement house people, but it shows possibilities that may be developed to the proportions of an Amazon and Mississippi combined.

The reader may ask, What have these incidents to do with nature study? In answer I would say that they have a great deal to do with it. They show that within the children there is the power of a Niagara. The question is how to harness and guide them. They cannot become entangled with caterpillars and a village council without getting some notion concerning insects and municipal government. They cannot roam over hill and dale for material for sweatshop children without acquiring ideas about nature and sociology. Furthermore, knowledge acquired in such a way has a tighter "cinch" on the mind than when obtained for recitation and examination purposes. The farmer who has pitched hay during the hot days of July and fed it to his stock during the cold days of winter is a far better judge of hay as fodder than he who only knows the botany of one hundred kinds of grasses.

If you are interested in the school of your locality, I wish you would investigate the field and methods Chautauqua covers in nature study.

The business of prepared foods has created a new vocation, mostly for women, known as "demonstrators," whose business it is to hand out to the public delicately prepared samples of their goods. This gives one a better idea of the merits of the article than a hatful of literature. Do not ask to be told the details for the organization of a Junior Naturalist club and what the children do, but get samples by addressing, Chautauqua Bureau of Nature Study, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.



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DIPLOMACY STUDIES AND PATRIOTISM.

The "Many-Sided Franklin" is the very fitting title of Paul Leicester Ford's work on Franklin, which our readers will find pleasure in consulting in connection with the diplomacy articles. A glance at the shelves of the public library which deal with this great American gives a hint of his varied talents. He appears in the "American Statesmen" series, among "American Men of Letters," is classed with the "World's Workers," the "American Men of Energy," and among the eminent scientists. His own autobiography in abridged form has been published for schools, and is an inspiring little guide-book for young or old. Franklin exemplified in his life the ideals which the Chautauqua student constantly strives to keep in view: that all life is a school, and that character, individuality, and the altruistic spirit are the things best worth achieving. No one of us can read the story of Franklin's diplomatic services for his country without a sense of gratitude to the founders of the republic, and a new sense of responsibility toward our share in the work of the twentieth century.



THE RINGING OF THE BRYANT BELL.

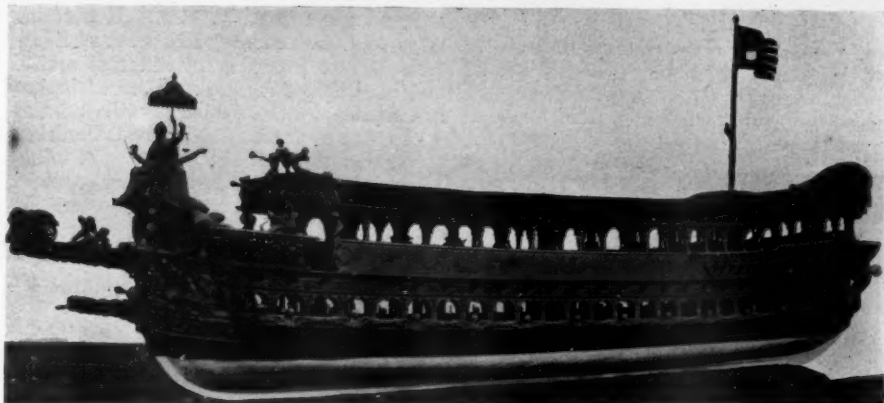
True to the time-honored custom of Chautauqua, the members of the C. L. S. C. on the assembly grounds, including representatives of the A. M. Martin Circle, the S. H. G., and visiting Chautauquans from other states, met at the appointed hour on October 1 and rang the Bryant bell. The air was sharp in the early morning, but later in the day the radiant sunshine gave to "Opening Day" the festal character which the bright, breezy weather of Chautauqua at its best

always seems to impart, and nature's wireless telegraphy carried the tones of the bell straight to every true Chautauquan the world over whose ear was attuned to hear its echoes. The usual social gathering followed the ringing of the bell, and Chautauqua readers from the Atlantic to the Pacific will bespeak a good year for the faithful company who dwell at the very hearthstone of Chautauqua and cherish with such fidelity her sacred fire.



ITALIAN MASTERS.

Three of our Inner Life Studies this year are devoted to Italian artists, Giotto, Fra Angelico, and Leonardo da Vinci, covering a period of more than two hundred years. But these centuries are rich in great names which have made Italy famous in every land, and while we are studying the history and literature of the country it is quite possible for us to become familiar with the works of many of its great masters in art. Last year we suggested that the circles make collections of pictures relating to the year's work, and have occasional exhibitions to increase the members' familiarity with them. This year a similar plan might be tried with the Italian artists. Let us take for this month, when we are studying Venice, the great Venetian artists: Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Carpaccio, and Palma Vecchio. Some of these may be secured in the Perry pictures; some in the Brown. The latter catalogue announces more than forty pictures, at one cent each, of all of the above except Tintoretto, which can be found in the Perry pictures. A circle sending to the



MODEL OF THE BUCINTAUR, THE DOGE'S BOAT OF VENICE. [SEE PAGE 206.]

Helman-Taylor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Brown pictures, or to the Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass., for the others, can secure catalogues, and an expenditure of fifty cents will equip the circle with fifty of the masterpieces of old Venice. Those who have thought that old masters were difficult to enjoy will be surprised to find how their appreciation of these pictures will increase as they study them. Then it will be interesting to see what the art critics say. The reason for the brilliant coloring of Venetian paintings has been a matter of much discussion. If you have a library, look in the various works on Italian painting, also in Grant Allen's "Guide to Venice," and in Mrs. Jameson's and Vasari's "Lives of Italian Painters." (See also announcement of "Masters in Art," page 204, this magazine.) Where art critics disagree, it will sharpen the wits of the members of the circle to see with whose opinions their own coincide.

Individual readers will find as much pleasure in this plan as will the circles. They may be deprived of the circle discussions, but they can spend a week at a time with an individual artist. Devote the first week to Bellini, and put up your Bellini pictures where you can see them as you go about your daily duties. The next week add the Carpaccios, and notice the difference between the two; perhaps you won't be able to say what the difference is, but if you can feel it that will mean a great deal, and meanwhile gather up such information as you can about the artists. Some day you may go abroad, and the pleasure of looking at the originals of your Italian pictures will be like that of meeting old friends. Or if you don't go, some of

your friends will, and it will give you one more open door into the lives of others to be able to enjoy with them what they have seen.



A GREAT VENETIAN PORTRAIT.

One of the treasures of the National Gallery in London is the picture which is reproduced in our frontispiece for this month, the portrait of the Venetian doge, Loredano, by the famous Venetian painter, Giovanni Bellini, painted for the Great Hall of the Council in the doge's palace. Mrs. Oliphant in her "Makers of Venice," in commenting upon this picture, says: "History bears no very strong impression of the character of Leonardo Loredano. He held the realm of state bravely at a time of great trial, but the office of doge had by this time come to be of comparatively small importance to the constitution of Venice; however, of all the potent doges of Venetian chronicles, he alone may be said to live forever. With all these thinkings, astute yet humorous, which are recorded in his eyes, and his mouth scarcely sure whether to set with thin lips in the form it took to pronounce a fatal sentence, or to soften into a smile, this dry and small, yet so dignified and splendid old man remains the impersonation of that mysterious and secret authority of the republic by which, alas! the doges suffered more than they enjoyed."



HELPS IN ITALIAN PRONUNCIATION.

Many of the Italian proper names in the required books may seem quite formidable to some of our readers, but like many other difficulties, these will prove to be only harmless phantoms when once fairly met. All

the leading dictionaries, such as the Standard, Century, or late editions of Webster and Worcester, give very careful lists of proper names in the leading European languages with pronunciation, and we shall all do well to cultivate the habit of going to the



OSCAR KUHN,
Author of "Studies in the
Poetry of Italy."

dictionary constantly. As special helps for our readers we publish on page 182 a brief article by Dr. Kellogg, giving in very clear form the chief principles of the pronunciation of Italian. The student will also find on the last two pages of the membership book, sent to every enrolled member, a list of more than one hundred Italian proper names with their pronunciation. A careful

study of Professor Kellogg's article in connection with this list will soon give to the Chautauqua student a new sense of security in the presence of Italian proper names.

Circles will find much pleasure and profit in holding drills and matches on Italian pronunciation. In many towns and cities people can be found who have studied Italian, and who would be very glad to take charge of such an exercise. There are some niceties of Italian pronunciation which can only be appreciated by hearing the correct sound of the word; but in default of this no circle need hesitate to venture into this field with only such helps as the dictionary and THE CHAUTAUQUAN suggestions offer.



ROBERT BROWNING AND VENICE.

The Rezzonico palace on the Grand Canal has a peculiar interest for all lovers of Robert Browning's poetry, for it was in this house that the poet died on the 12th of December, 1889. On the side of the palace is a tablet bearing the date, and the following quotation:

"Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it 'Italy.'"

The house is occupied by his son with whom he made his home during the last year of his life. Lawrence Hutton says of this house in his "Literary Landmarks" (Harper & Bros.): "It is one of the finest private

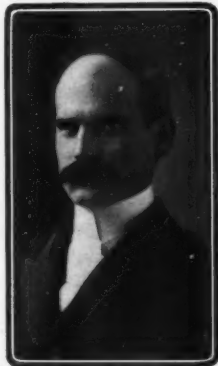
residences in Europe. . . . It contains many original portraits of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning by different artists and at different ages, a number of bronze and marble busts of them by the present occupant, and notably, their private libraries. Never was seen such a collection of absolutely invaluable 'presentation copies' from all the writers of note who were the contemporaries and the friends of the wonderfully gifted husband and wife."



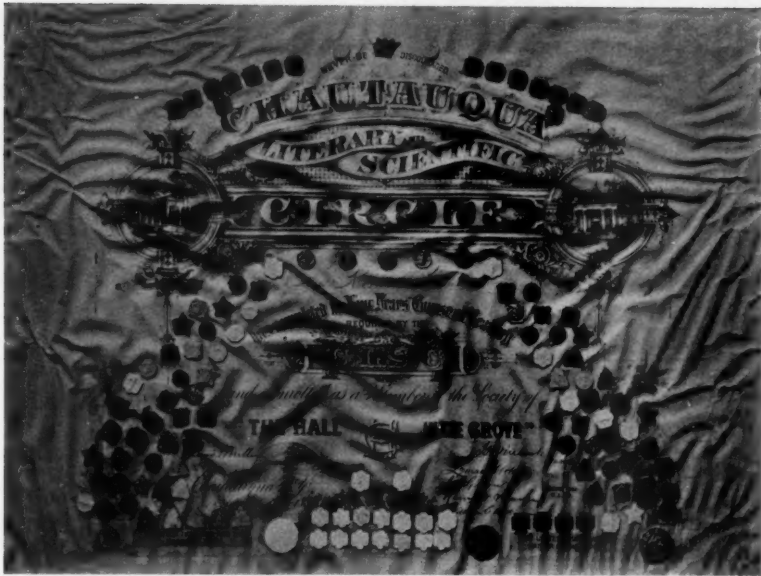
TWO OF OUR AUTHORS.

A month's acquaintance with our little volume "Studies in the Poetry of Italy," has naturally awakened in Chautauqua readers an interest in the personality of its authors. Professor Miller is already known to a wide circle of Chautauquans through his long connection with the Chautauqua Summer Schools, where, as professor of Latin, he has succeeded in making a dead language thoroughly alive to enthusiastic classes of students. Aside from his work at Chautauqua, Mr. Miller has had experience in various institutions, and at our request gives the "dry bones" of his public career as follows: Graduate of Denison University (Ohio); teacher successively in Clinton College, Kentucky; Plainfield, New Jersey, high school; Worcester Academy, Massachusetts; degree of Ph. D. at Yale for work in ancient classics; one of the original faculty of the University of Chicago; professor of Latin, and dean in charge of the relations of the university with secondary schools. Mr. Miller is also author of text-books on Vergil and Ovid, and of translations and dramatizations of Vergil's story of Dido. He visited Vergil's country a few years ago, and in an early number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will "personally conduct" the readers of the magazine through the perils of a descent into Hades and a journey across the Styx.

Professor Kuhns is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Swiss emigrants who were among the earliest set-



FRANK JUSTUS MILLER,
Author of "Studies in the
Poetry of Italy."



DIPLOMA OF MRS. ROSWELL FARNHAM, BRADFORD, VERMONT, CLASS OF '84.

tlers of that region. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1885, and spent the two following years at the universities of Berlin, Paris, and Geneva. In later visits abroad he attended lectures at the universities of Rome and Florence. He has been professor at Wesleyan University since 1887, for eleven years past occupying the chair of Romance languages. He has contributed articles to the "Warner Library of the World's Best Literature," published texts on French and Italian, besides books on the "Treatment of Nature in Dante's Divina Commedia," a revised edition of Cary's translation of Dante, and a work on the "German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania." His Chautauqua book was written while he was in Italy last year.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDYING THE "ÆNEID."

Professor Miller in his account of the "Æneid" has called attention to the leading characteristics of the poem, and readers who keep these in mind as they read Vergil will find much enjoyment in applying the suggestions which he makes. Those who have time to refer to some of the books mentioned in the bibliography will gain a new idea of the dignity and importance of this great poem as it is looked upon by scholars. One member of the circle might be appointed to prepare a paper upon what the

great critics have said of the "Æneid." But a still better plan, if possible, is to set all the members at work upon the poem. Here are some interesting points to be noted:

1. Religious significance of the poem. Idea of fate.
2. Its glorification of Augustus.
3. Characteristics of the gods; the part they play.
4. The character of Æneas; how he compares with the characters of Homer.
5. Other characters of the poem.
6. Views of the under-world in Vergil's time compared with Homer's. See the sixth book of the "Æneid" and the eleventh book of the "Odyssey."
7. Famous descriptions of scenery.
8. Fine passages of the poem.
9. Vergil's use of figures of speech.
10. The games of the "Æneid" compared with those of Patroclus in the "Iliad."

These ten points may be assigned to ten individual members, and each may study the poem either from the selections given in Mr. Miller's book or from the entire poem, so far as they are able to secure it. Or each member may be assigned a single book of the "Æneid" and may report on all of the suggestions given above, in so far as they apply to his particular book. The best possible plan will be to secure some high school or college teacher of Vergil and ask him to guide the class (not to give a lecture), and devote two circle evenings to the study.

Every graduate who looks at the above illustration will see a diploma which has lived up to its possibilities. The steps of the

pyramid were meant to be an expression of Chancellor Vincent's dream that the diploma should be an inspiration to after-graduate study. Thousands of graduates have enriched their diplomas with seals, and it is not strange that the diploma which shows the largest number—126—should be held by a member of one of the early classes,



NATIVE WOMEN WASHING.

Mrs. Roswell Farnham of Bradford, Vermont, of the Class of 1884. Mrs. Farnham says that she was inspired by the example of Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Eaton, of the Class of '82, who at his death some years ago had eighty seals on his diploma.

C. L. S. C. graduate organizations are multiplying, and these "Societies of the Hall in the Grove," as they are called, are doing much to form new circles, and to inspire old graduates to keep up their habits of study. An annual exhibition of diplomas might be a very good feature of an S. H. G. reunion at the close of the year, when many of these societies welcome new graduates into their fellowship. A glimpse of a veteran's diploma would be a very wholesome experience for some of the later graduates whose privileges as Chautauquans would thus be made very evident to them.

HOW GRADUATES CAN TAKE A NEW FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

Quite frequently we find graduates proposing to enter an undergraduate class for the sake of taking up the new four years' work. No graduate should, however, enter another class, for his allegiance belongs to the one with which he first graduated, but provision has always been made for those who want to take the regular course. All that is necessary is for the graduate to send

the annual fee, stating that he is a graduate of a given class and wishes to take the work for the current year. By doing the regular work, he can add two seals to his diploma, one for reading and filling out the four-page memoranda, and one for the white seal paper. Any of the books which are duplicates of those read in past years, must, of course, be re-read. The Italian features of the course for this year make it attractive to many graduates who are glad to have the new subjects and keep in connection also with their undergraduate friends.

There are other interesting lines of study for graduates who are seeking "pastures new." The C. L. S. C. special course hand book, which can be secured from the Chautauqua office, contains history, literature, and travel courses, and Bible and Shakespeare study plans. The new course on Russian history and literature is one of the most important of recent additions and is commended to every graduate. The new series of specialized supplementary courses based upon the work for this year will be announced by special circular about November 1.

A MEMBER OF 1904 IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A recent letter from Cabanatuan in the Philippines shows how one of our individual readers, a member of the U. S. Signal Corps, has been occupied while other members of



NATIVE FUNERAL, DAGUPAN, P. I.

his class of 1904 have been sojourning at Chautauqua or at other summer assemblies, and it is pleasant to have such a personal view of his surroundings as the accompanying photographs give. He writes on August 15:

"I have finished reading the French-Greek year, and

am at present busy filling out memoranda which I expect to have finished within a short time. My term of reading has been subject to many and various obstacles, first on account of not being able to begin at the proper time, caused by leaving the United States, and second lack of necessary time to do the required reading, but I have at last finished.

"I enclose with this letter four small photographs of everyday scenes in the Philippines. The 'Government Supplies Coming into Cabanatuan' is a very good representation of the means of transportation used by the United States in transporting necessary supplies to out-of-the-way stations when the roads are impassable for wagons, etc. In this case the train consisted of over one hundred bull carts. The scene 'On the Rio Grande River, Cabanatuan,' shows in the foreground native women washing clothes, and in the near background a native ferry, with the Rio Grande de Pampanga farther on. The one, 'A Native Funeral,' is a typical scene of the mode and manner of bearing the dead to their last resting-place, and 'Native Women Washing' is a repetition of the river scene, but in this case some distance from the river.

"Hoping these few photographs will be acceptable, and with best wishes to all Chautauqua readers, I am yours truly,

T. A. NICHOLS."



CONCERNING BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Never let your equanimity be disturbed by a bibliography. Most of us have at times suffered from a sort of stage fright when viewing lists of "the hundred best books" so few of which, alas! seem to have been "our" hundred. After all it is not the number of books read but the way in which we read them that affects our individual development, and so we must learn to face bibliographies with a calm exterior and to take them at their true value. The Chautauqua course aims during its four years to



ON THE RIO GRANDE RIVER, CABANATUAN.

give its readers some living acquaintance with the great literatures of the world—what one of our authors calls, "the books of life." If we read nothing beyond the required readings, and read and re-read these till we feel that they are part of us,

we shall find that we have grown during the year. Few of us, perhaps, feel the inclination to read twelve or even six books of the "Æneid"; but a few twenty minute or half hour sessions with Professor Miller's presentation of the story of Æneas will not only put the whole picture before our eyes, but will leave some of the splendid lines of



GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES COMING INTO CABANATUAN.

the old Roman poet ringing in our ears. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Better fifty lines of Vergil that we know and love and can think about ourselves than fifty hundred lines of what other people have thought about him, and no personal knowledge ourselves. And yet, the bibliographies are for busy people and can be used with great profit. Our little epitome of Roman history in "Men and Cities" gives some brilliant pictures of old Roman days. If we have a library at hand, we can spend a most fruitful half hour in looking over the pictures in Lanciani's book on recent discoveries in the ancient city, and feel that we have gained new light on an old story. Only a few of us probably will feel that we have time to read the five splendid volumes on "The Renaissance in Italy" by John Addington Symonds, but even a few chapters will start our thoughts out in new directions and give us a breath of a fresh atmosphere.



SOME NOVELS OF VENETIAN LIFE.

A forthcoming novel by Mr. F. M. Crawford is to be entitled, "A Maid of Venice." The historical foundation of the story is said to have been taken from one of the old Venetian chronicles. It deals with the household of a master glass-blower, a member of one of the most powerful Venetian trade corporations, and the period is that of

the fifteenth century when Venice was in the full tide of her brilliant career.



The Class of '98 at its annual meeting this year elected as its president, Mrs. A. R. Halsted of South Orange, New Jersey. The retiring president, Miss M. H. Mather, who has been prevented by ill health from giving attention to class affairs, was placed on the honor list as a vice-president with many kindly thoughts by the class of helpful service which she rendered as their leader in 1898. The new president sends the following message to the '98's far and wide:

"The Class of '98, The Laniers, were represented by some fifteen members on Recognition Day. Some of these had never visited Chautauqua before, and it was refreshing to see in their faces the same enthusiasm which seized us when three years ago the Golden Gate stood open for our class. To these few passers that day, it perhaps meant even more than to us, since they were obliged to wait so many years longer for their dreams to become open visions. Among our members this year have been four mothers, each with a daughter as a fellow classmate. What a splendid contribution might be made to the new Class of 1905 if many of our mothers could enroll their young sons and daughters in that class. Our class room, which is a most cosy gathering place, still calls upon us for the part of our quota toward Alumni Hall which we did not raise in our graduation year. The pleasure of owning a class home is so great that if every '98 not yet represented in the givers will send a contribution to our treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Watrous, Eightieth street and Second avenue, Bay Ridge, New York, we can soon raise the amount, and every 'Lanier' will feel a genuine pride in sharing in this class gift. Through THE CHAUTAUQUAN, we send greeting to classmates who were not with us, and hope to greet many of them another year."



TO THE MEMBERS OF 1905.

The Chautauqua circles and the individual readers of the C. L. S. C. everywhere extend greeting to the new members—the Class of 1905. We welcome you to the Round Table, and hope that you will send us frequent reports of your experiences. The point of view of a new student is often a novel one, and fresh impressions and new ideals are always welcome at the Round Table. Let us give you two words of advice at the start, for many of us have had sad experiences: First, look ahead. Don't let your reading time take its chances, but plan for it, just as you do for anything else that is of importance; then you will find delight in your work, and the more you can read and re-read and ponder your books the more they will become a part of you. The second suggestion is, don't read alone if you can help it. Find a member of your household, a neighbor, or a little group of friends, or organize a circle in your church or, if all these fail, persuade some distant comrade to take the course, and report progress to each other every month. Do this for your own sake,

and for that of some one else. Remember your stirring motto, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp." Exercise your altruistic spirit, and reach out so far that you can't fail to grasp something that is worth while!



As some of the members of the new Class of 1905 at Chautauqua were puzzled to know why their class color was selected for them before they were organized, the following explanation may be acceptable both to them and to others who are not yet posted in class affairs:

In the early years of the C. L. S. C. at a meeting of graduates at Chautauqua it was suggested that four colors be chosen to represent the four undergraduate years, and that these be selected with the idea of producing a harmonious effect when displayed together. The four colors thus chosen were blue, gray, old gold, and olive, and the first four classes to use them in the order mentioned were '87, '88, '89, and '90. When '87 graduated, it adopted the garnet color, which is worn by all graduates, and the incoming Class of '91 took the blue. The class color of 1905 is old gold, this being the color worn for four years by 1901, and now laid aside for the garnet of the graduates.



PRIZE ESSAYS IN KANSAS.

The Chautauquans of Wichita, Kansas, recently tried a somewhat novel competition at the suggestion of Mrs. Piatt, the state secretary, who offered a set of books, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and the membership fee for the best paper on "What Are the Chief Benefits of the Chautauqua Reading Course." The result was a great searching of heart on the part of the Wichita Chautauquans to discover just how they could put the strongest case for the C. L. S. C., and we hope that a copy of the article winning the prize may be sent to the Round Table Editor. The successful competitor was Mrs. Florence Horton of Wichita.



NOTES.

Among the most active members of the new Class of 1905 organized at Chautauqua were several sons and daughters of the Pioneer Class of '82. Some of these are college students. Chautauqua ideals helped to send them to college, and now by making practical acquaintance with the work of the C. L. S. C. they are fitting themselves to serve as leaders of circles in the future, through which they can bring Chautauqua to many who are denied college opportunities.

Here is a member of '82 who has lost track of Chautauqua. The last she knew of THE CHAUTAUQUAN was in '93. Now she writes: "My youngest daughter has just left school, and I desire her to take up the Chautauqua course, as I received so much pleasure and benefit from it. I shall endeavor to get a few others to join on her account."

An enthusiastic student of the C. L. S. C. special courses on the House and Home wishes that more households knew of this "most helpful seal course for mothers. Its books are so well chosen, of excellent literary style, and of vital importance to the home training."

OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God."**"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."**"Never be Discouraged."*

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.
 BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.
 MILTON DAY—December 9.
 COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
 LANIER DAY—February 3.
 SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
 LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
 SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.
 SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
 SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
 INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.
 ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
 RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 5—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Walk in Rome.
 Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Chap. 7.
 Studies in the Poetry of Italy, to page 119.

NOVEMBER 5—12—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 3.

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Part II.
 Chap. 1. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Epic Poetry to page 136.

NOVEMBER 12—19—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Inner Life of Fra Angelico.

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Part II.

Chap. 2. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Epic Poetry concluded.

NOVEMBER 19—26—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 4.

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Part II.
 Chap. 3. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Part II.
 Chap. 1.

NOVEMBER 26—DECEMBER 3—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Gondola Ride through Venice.

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Part II.
 Chap. 6. (This chapter will be taken before Chapters 4 and 5.) Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Part II. Chap. 2.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

In the assignment of the lesson in "Men and Cities" for the week ending December 3, Chapter 6 is given instead of Chapter 4, since the former deals with the maritime republics and can be taken up with especial advantage in connection with the Reading Journey article. Attention is also called to suggestions given in the paragraph introductory to the Travel Club Programs.

OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 5—

1. Reading: Description of Rome selected from Dennie's "Rome of Today and Yesterday," or Zola's "Rome." (Each member should have before him a map of the city, as the description is read.)
2. Exhibition of maps: Consisting of maps of the old Forum Romanum showing the location of the buildings, one being prepared previously by each member. The maps may be numbered, and hung around the room so that a vote by ballot may decide which is the best. Even persons not skilled in map-drawing will find that their attempts will help to make the old Forum a very real and interesting place.
3. Reading: Description of a pageant in the Forum. (Dennie's "Rome of Today and Yesterday," pages 83-6.)
4. Papers: The buildings of the Flavians, Colosseum, Arch of Titus, etc.; Trajan's Forum; the Mausoleum and other buildings of Hadrian; the column and equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. (See Dennie, also Lanciani.)
5. Readings: The House of the Vestals (Dennie, pages 286-90) or selections from Roger's "Italy," Hawthorne's "Italian Note Books," or Longfellow's "Poems of Places."
6. Oral Reports: The Baths of Caracalla and Diocletian; the arches of Constantine and Septimius Severus. (See Dennie and Lanciani.)

7. Roll-call: A response from each member in the form of a "moral" based on any part of the readings of the past month. It may be an actual quotation from one of the old Roman preachers, or the reader's own convictions on either Roman or American events expressed by himself in prose or in verse, or he may select the words of some well-known quotation and apply them to some aspect of the month's readings. There will be no difficulty in finding many things to point a moral, but the moral itself must be short. If each member will give some thought to this instead of taking the easiest quotation that offers, his creative faculty will be exercised and he will lend life to the program.

NOVEMBER 5—12—

1. Roll-call: Answered by brief reports of conditions in the different countries of Europe about the year 1000; namely, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Constantinople.
2. Reading: Selection from "The Widow of Crescencius." Mrs. Hemans.
3. Discussion: Was it better that Pope or Emperor should win in the War of the Investitures? Let each bring a written reason for his opinion.
4. A Modern Pope and a French Premier. (See The Bookman, August, 1901, page 613; Review of Reviews, August, 1901, page 137; The Outlook, July 6, 1901.)

5. Review of Diplomacy Study, Chapter III., each member being assigned a section, and bringing if possible some sidelights bearing upon his part of the subject.
6. The Story of the "Æneid" with map: Each member should be assigned a book the story of which he should relate, pointing out on a map the places referred to. This general view will be preliminary to the detailed study of the poem the following week.
3. Roll-call: Reports of paragraphs in Highways and Byways.
4. Review of Diplomacy Study. Chapter IV.
5. Papers: Franklin as a scientist. Franklin as a man of letters.
6. Summing up of "The Law of Nations." (Page 178 of this magazine.)
7. Pronunciation match on Italian words.

NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 3 -

NOVEMBER 12 - 19 -

1. Roll-call: Answered by reports on current events. (See current events programs, page 205.)
2. Discussion of Fra Angelico's pictures: Each member should be provided with a picture, and give such particulars about it as he can learn. (See paragraph "Italian Masters" in Round Table.)
3. Quiz on required chapter of "Men and Cities" by the leader. Or reports on the chapter by various members with supplementary facts.
4. Study of the "Æneid": (See special directions in the Round Table.)
5. Drill on Italian pronunciation. (See article on page 182. Also paragraph in Round Table.)

NOVEMBER 19 - 26 -

1. Review of Chapter III., "Men and Cities," and discussion of the following questions: Was it necessary for the head of the church to become a political leader? What unchristian qualities and deeds of the church have been the result of this? What ideas of St. Francis might be carried out in the twentieth century as well as in the thirteenth?
2. Guessing Contest: Characters of medieval history described by different members, and the names guessed by others. Sheets of paper numbered might be provided so that each member could record his vote for each character.
1. Map Review: Chief points of interest in Venice.
2. Brief Papers: The Beginnings of Venice and the First Wedding of the Sea. (See "Makers of Venice," Oliphant; Hare's "Walks in Venice;" also page 206 of this magazine.) Venice in the Crusades. (See encyclopedias and books mentioned in bibliography, page 169 of this magazine.)
3. Reading: Selection from Howells's "Venetian Life," or from "Life on the Lagoons," Brown.
4. Brief Papers: St. Marks. (See Hare's "Walks," Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and Baedeker.) Venice and Genoa at Chioggia (see bibliography); Carmagnola ("Makers of Venice" and Brown's "Venice"); Marco Polo ("Makers of Venice," bibliography, and encyclopedias).
5. Reading: The Story of the Foscari, with selections from Byron's poem, "The Two Foscari."
6. Roll-call: Reports of pictures by Titian, Tintoretto, Giorgione, Palma Vecchio, or Paolo Veronese. Each member should be provided with one, and tell the circumstances relating to it; describe the artist's style, tell something of his life, etc. A committee should make the selection and arrange the order in which the pictures should be given. (See for help paragraph in current Round Table.)
7. Summary by the leader: The Lesson of Venice; (See article in *The Forum*, December, 1898, also page 207 of this magazine.)



THE TRAVEL CLUB.

A very valuable series of monographs entitled "Masters in Art," will enable every student of Venice to learn something of her great masters from excellent copies of their works. The series includes the Venetians Giovanni Bellini, and Titian, also Michelangelo, Da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Botticelli, and Raphael. Each monograph contains a large number of fine illustrations with explanatory text. They can be secured for fifteen cents each from the Chautauqua Office. In addition to other helps already mentioned, the reader will find "Venice," by Grant Allen, a most discriminating little guide book, and "Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic," by Mrs. Clement, full of much readable material concerning the old city. For present-day pictures of the city both "Venetian Life" and "Life on the Lagoons" will repay frequent reading.

First Week -

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Byron's "Childe Harold," relating to Venice.
2. Papers: Venice before the Orseoli. (See Brown's "Venice," Chaps. I.-III.; Oliphant's "Makers of Venice"; Hare's "Walks"; Ruskin's "Stories of Venice"; and Baedeker.) The Orseoli (Brown's "Venice," Chap. IV., also the books named above.)
3. Reading: The Island of Torcello (Selections from descriptions in Hare's "Walks in Venice.")
4. Papers: Venice in the Crusades. (See Brown's "Venice," Chaps. VI. and VII., also above books); Marco Polo (See "Makers of Venice," Part II., Chap. I.) The "Ten" and the Conspiracy of Tiopolo (Brown's "Venice," Chaps. IX. and X.; "Makers of Venice," Chap. IV.)
5. Map Review: A Visit to Torcello and Murano. (See excellent maps in Brown's "Venice.")
6. Brief reports on the four great plague churches: Santa Maria della Salute, San Rocco, San Giobbe, San Sebastiano. (See Grant Allen's "Venice" and Baedeker, also page 206.)

Second Week -

1. Roll-call: Answered by reports on the saints of Venice and their representation in art. Saints Theodore, Mark, George, Catharine, Barbara, Roch, Job, Sebastian, Isidore, Nicholas, etc.
2. Paper: Venice and Genoa (Brown's "Venice," Chaps. IX.-XII., "Makers of Venice," Part II., Chap. II.)
3. Map Review: The Lido and battle of Chioggia. (See map in Brown's "Venice.")
4. Papers: The Foscari, Colleoni, and Carmagnola (Brown's "Venice," Chaps. XV. and XVI.; "Makers of Venice," 128-40 and 206-61); The Decline and Fall of Venice (Brown's "Venice," Chaps. XVII.-XXII.; Haslitt's history, and encyclopedias.)
5. Reading: Selection from Byron's "The Two Foscari."
6. Discussions: Giovanni Bellini and his works. (See "Masters in Art," referred to in introductory paragraph, "Makers of Venice," Vasari's "Lives of the Artists," Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," also

"Old Italian Masters," *Century*, April, 1890.)

Third Week—

1. Roll-call: Answered by brief quotations from Howells's "Venetian Life."
2. A personally conducted visit to St. Mark's: One member of the club may serve as guide, and appoint others to report on special features.
 1. The general plan.
 2. The bronze horses, and the exterior.
 3. The interior.
 4. The baptistry.
 5. The columns of the Piazza and of the Piazzetta. (See Allen's "Venice," and Baedeker, "The Bible of St. Mark's," Alex. Robertson. Also "Venice and St. Mark's," by Charles Eliot Norton. *Atlantic*, Feb. 1878.)
3. General Map Review: Points of interest in the city.
4. Papers: The Friars' Churches: San Giovanni and San Paolo; The Friar. (See Allen's "Venice" and Baedeker.)
5. Discussion: Titian and Giorgione. (See "Makers of Venice"; Vasari's "Lives of the Artists," Mrs. Jameson's "Early Italian Painters,"

"Old Italian Masters," *The Century Magazine*, February and March, 1892; also, for Titian "Masters in Art" and Artist Biographies Series.)

Fourth Week—

1. Roll-call: Reports on literary associations of Venice. (See Hutton's "Literary Landmarks," published in *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. XCIII.)
2. Papers: Aldus the Printer ("Makers of Venice," page 393); Petrarch in Venice (page 342; also "Studies in the Poetry of Italy.")
3. Discussion: Carpaccio and his works. (See "Makers of Venice," "Venice" by Henry James, Jr. *The Century Magazine*, November, 1882; also "Old Italian Masters," *The Century*, June, 1892; also Vasari's "Lives" and Mrs. Jameson's "Early Italian Painters.")
4. Reading: From "Life on the Lagoons." Brown.
5. Discussion: Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese. (See "Makers of Venice," "Venice," *The Century Magazine*, November, 1882. "Old Italian Masters," *Century*, August and September, 1892.)

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Suggestions regarding the most appropriate memorial for the late President McKinley.
2. Papers: (a) The Daniel Webster centennial. (b) Negro disfranchisement.
3. Readings: (a) Selections from articles relating to the Yale bi-centennial. (b) Selections from "A Christian Gentleman: William McKinley" (CHAUTAQUAN, November). (c) Selections from President Gilman's sketch of the late Henry B. Adams's influence on historical study (*The Outlook*, October 12).
4. Discussion: The struggle for the mayoralty in New York City. Assign members to (a) Summaries of platform of each party. (b) Descriptions of Tammany and Platt machine. (c) Character studies of each candidate. (d) Analyses of election returns of previous years.

FOREIGN.

1. Roll-call: Answered by reports on the significance of utterances regarding the foreign policy of the United States contained in speeches of William McKinley at Buffalo and Theodore Roosevelt at Minneapolis.
2. Papers: (a) Terms of the Chinese protocol. (b) Diplomatic significance of the czar's visit to France. (c) Ransom of Miss Stone, the American missionary, from a diplomatic standpoint.
3. Readings: (a) Selection from "The Men of New Japan" (*Century*, October). (b) Selection from "The Law of Nations" (CHAUTAQUAN, November). (c) Selections from "Beginnings of a Diplomatic System" (CHAUTAQUAN, November).
4. Discussion: The Pan-American Congress in the light of history.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

September 16.—The remains of President McKinley reached Washington.

17.—Services were held over the body of President McKinley in the capitol at Washington. The cabinet members pledged themselves to remain as Mr. Roosevelt's advisers.

18.—Adjutant-General Corbin arrived at Victoria from the Philippines.

19.—President McKinley was buried at Canton, Ohio.

23.—Senator Hanna, Col. M. T. Herrick, and Judge W. R. Day, in conference at Cleveland, decided to form a McKinley Memorial Association to build a monument at Canton, Ohio.

21.—William B. Ridgely of Illinois was appointed comptroller of the currency.

23.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company was incorporated at Albany, New York, and announcement was made that a cable will be laid across the Pacific.

24.—Leon Czolgasz, President McKinley's assassin, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

24.—The centennial of Daniel Webster's graduation from Dartmouth College was celebrated at Hanover, New Hampshire. Seth Low was nominated for mayor of New York by the Republican City Convention and by the Convention of the Citizen's Union.

26.—Leon Czolgasz was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning October 28.

30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate at Canton, Ohio, the estate being worth about \$210,000.

October 1.—Dr. George H. Denny was elected president of Washington and Lee University. Arthur H. Williams of New Hampshire was appointed consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

3.—The Democrats of New York City nominated Edward M. Shepard for mayor. The Episcopal General Convention opened in San Francisco.

4.—The *Columbia* won the third yacht race with the *Shamrock II.*, thus holding the cup in America. The American Foreign Missionary Board decided to raise \$110,000 to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone from Bulgarian bandits.

7.—President Roosevelt appointed a Democrat, ex-Governor T. G. Jones of Alabama, a United States district judge.

8.—The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was begun in Louisville, Ky.

10.—The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association met and organized in Cleveland, Ohio.

11.—Charles K. Adams resigned the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

14.—The United States supreme court met for the October term.

FOREIGN.

September 16.—Russia secured a harbor at Bourgas, on the Bulgarian coast, as a coaling station.

17.—The States-General of Holland was opened by Queen Wilhelmina. Duke of Cornwall and York reviewed Canadian militia at Quebec.

18.—The czar and czarina of Russia reached France. Don Jermain Riesco, new president of Chile, began his administration.

19.—The British torpedo boat *Cobra* sank in the North Sea, destroying sixty-seven lives.

21.—Prince Ching announced from Peking that China will solicit subscriptions from Chinese all over the world to pay the indemnity due the powers.

24.—The Chinese government decided to erect expiatory monuments in desecrated foreign cemeteries.

26.—Mount Vesuvius was again in eruption.

29.—A company in the Ninth Infantry was attacked by Filipinos at Balangiga, Samar, and forty-eight men were killed. The Russian government began to take steps to relieve famine-stricken districts.

October 9.—Habib Ullah Khan was proclaimed ameer of Afghanistan at Cabul.

14.—The celebration in honor of Count von Waldersee in Berlin, set for October 17, was postponed

because of the count's ill health. Great Britain declared a protectorate over Kowey.

OBITUARY.

September 16.—Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at Faribault, Minn.

18.—Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, founder and for fifty years president of Mt. Union College, Ohio, died.

23.—Dr. Abram Litton, eminent scientist and pioneer chemist, died at St. Louis.

24.—Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, ex-congressman and counsel for Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry, died in Washington.

26.—John G. Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and author, died in Washington.

29.—Rev. William C. Gray, editor of *The Interior*, died in Chicago. Dr. Henry Whitehorn, a well-known educator, died at Schenectady, New York. Dr. John A. Peters, president of Heidelberg University, died.

30.—Count Greppi, Italian minister to Chile, died at Santiago.

October 3.—Gen. George W. Getty, hero of Mexican and Civil wars, died at Forest Glen, Md. Abdurrahman Khan, the ameer of Afghanistan, died at Cabul.

10.—President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon Church, died at Salt Lake City, Utah.

11.—James Bradstreet Greenough, professor of Latin in Harvard University, died in Cambridge, Mass.

THE LIBRARY SHELF.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SEA.

It was on the return of Pietro Orseolo from his triumphant expedition (the overthrow of the Dalmatian pirates, 1000 A. D.), and in the celebration of his conquests, that the great national festivity, called in after days the espousal of the sea, the Feast of La Sensa, Ascension Day, was first instituted. The original ceremony was simpler but little less imposing than its later development. The clergy in a barge all covered with cloth of gold, and in all possible glory of vestments and sacred ornaments, set out from among the olive wood of San Pietro in Castello, and met the doge in his still more splendid barge at the Lido: where, after litanies and psalms, the bishop rose and prayed aloud in the hearing of all the people, gathered in boat and barge and every skiff that would hold water, in a far-extending crowd along the sandy line of the flat shore. "Grant, O Lord, that this sea may be to us and to all who sail upon it tranquil and quiet. To this end we pray. Hear us, good Lord." Then the boat of the ecclesiastics approached closely the boat of the doge, and while the singers intoned "Aspergi me, O Signor," the bishop sprinkled the doge and his court with holy water, pouring what remained into the sea. A very touching ceremonial, more primitive and simple, perhaps more real and likely to go to the hearts of the sea-faring population all gathered round, than the more elaborate and triumphant histrionic spectacle of the Sposalizio. It had been on Ascension Day that Orseolo's expedition had set forth, and no day could be more suitable than this victorious day of early summer, when nature is at her sweetest, for the great festival of the lagoons.—*Makers of Venice.* Oliphant.

THE "BUCENTAUR."

And now, as if by magic, the *Bucentaur* appears; and the dignity and splendor of this galley vastly increased the magnificence and effectiveness of state occasions. It was about twenty-one feet wide in the broadest part, and nearly five times as long. The lower

deck was manned by one hundred and sixty-eight rowers, who rowed with gilded oars, while forty other mariners managed the evolutions of the ship. The outside was covered with carvings, and decorated with gold and purple. The prow bore figures emblematic of the Republic, and the beak was shaped into a Lion of St. Mark. The upper deck, devoted to the illustrious strangers and guests of the Republic, and to the doge's and other patrician ladies, was finished in a grand cabin with a splendid carved ceiling, and divided by rows of graceful pillars. On the outside this saloon was covered with the richest velvet, and furnished within with luxurious cushions. The doge had an equally splendid cabin in the stern, encircled by a balcony from which the whole fête could be seen; and from a second balcony outside the prow he dropped the ring into the sea, proudly repeating the form of words given him by the pontiff. Sails there were none, but from the top of a huge mast floated the scarlet banner of St. Mark, with an image of the lion on one side, and of the Virgin Mary on the other,—as it may still be seen in the Municipal Museum,—and beside this sacred standard hung the white flag, the gift of the pope. . . . At length the castles of San Andrea and San Niccolo were reached; and just outside them the ring was dropped into the majestic Gulf of Venice. At this moment every sound was hushed. Each one of the vast throng desired to hear the words of the Sposalizio (marriage); and immediately following it the Patriarch of Venice returned thanks to the sea for all its blessings, and prayed for their continuance.—*"The Queen of the Adriatic."* Clara Erskine Clement.

THE COLUMNS OF THE PIAZZETTA.

The two columns of the Piazzetta recall the triumphs of the Venetians in the early crusades when in 1126 the Doge Domenico Michiel captured Tyre and carried off these two enormous shafts of granite—one gray, one rose colored. For nearly fifty years the columns lay on the Piazzetta, no engineer being able to raise them into position. A certain Lombard, Niccolo of the Barterers, at last succeeded in doing so with wet

ropes. The eastern column bears the fine bronze winged lion of St. Mark, the other a figure of St. Theodore, the ancient patron saint of Venice. For many years public executions took place between the columns, and there Carmagnola and other famous criminals met their fate.

A PLAGUE CHURCH, SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE.

Venice, during the middle ages, was much exposed to the chance of plague, owing to its constant commercial intercourse with the crowded and pestilence-stricken Levant. When an epidemic occurs in modern times, we improve the main drainage and sanitary conditions; the middle ages, under similar circumstances, regarding the disease as a divine punishment, vowed and built a new church to an influential plague-saint. In consequence of this habit the whole coast of the Adriatic abounds in plague-churches, and in votive pictures dedicated to those who escaped, or recovered from, the malady. . . . In 1630 Venice was visited by an epidemic of the plague of unusual violence. In the city 46,000 persons perished; in the lagoons 94,000. As a votive offering for escape from the pestilence, the republic vowed a church to Our Lady of Health or of Deliverance, and in 1631 it began the erection of the existing building of Santa Maria della Salute. . . . Almost every object of art it contains (many of them brought from earlier buildings) bears reference to pestilence.—*"Venice."* Grant Allen.

VENICE AND THE PARTHENON.

In 1685 war broke out with the Turks on account of threatened incursions on the northern frontier of Albania. Francesco Morosini was placed in supreme command; and believing the Turk to be weak, he conceived the idea of recovering the Morea for Venice. In 1688 he bombarded Athens, and a Venetian bomb set fire to the Turkish powder magazine in the Parthenon and ruined the temple; upon which Morosini exclaimed, "O Athens, O culturist of the arts, how art thou fallen!"

THE MOROSINI PALACE TODAY.

The Palazzo Morosini, Santo Stefano, one of the best preserved relics of olden Venice, still belongs to the Morosini, and the present representative of the family allows it to be seen by special appointment. Landing at the water door in a dark and narrow canal, you are received by ancient serving-men with shrunken faces and loosely hanging coats, and ushered straight into the seventeenth century. The chilly entrance hall is adorned with quaint oil sketches of the thirty-seven strongholds captured by Francesco Morosini in the Morea. The huge lanterns of his war-galley project from the end wall. There are full-length portraits of the conquering doge and of many illustrious ancestors. The *maggiordomo* appears and gravely leads you upstairs into a long suite of saloons with gorgeous, uncomfortable furniture, a large collection of pictures—good, bad, and indifferent—quantities of rare old china of eastern and native fabric, and innumerable relics of the hero of the house, Doge Francesco, surnamed the "Peloponnesiaco." There is his bust in bronze, with memorials of his prowess; and his resolute features are those of a leader of men. . . . A forest of infidel banners and flags droop from the walls of the armory, in heavy silken folds, amid a store of pasha's tails, shields, trophies of arms and armor, guns and mortars, statues, busts, and bas-reliefs. This fortunate general captured no less than 1,360 pieces of artillery, and evidently looted on a vast scale, inasmuch as the

hon's share of his gains must have gone to the state. . . . This home of the Morosini is almost the only notable Venetian palace still owned by the family for whom it was built, and no other has retained so rich a collection of art treasures and relics. But even at burning midday in mid-July it was cold—cold as the grave. Surely only disembodied spirits could take their ease in those stiff and chilly saloons. We could imagine the long-deceased doge and a select company of family ghosts gravely stalking through them by night, and trying to warm themselves by sipping hot coffee—for which the doge had acquired a taste in the East—from the dainty cups so primly ranged on the shelves during the day. That there are ghosts in Venice is known to every one. Is not that fine, grim-footed palace at the turn of the canal, Palazzo Contarini delle Figure, perpetually changing hands, because no tenant can long endure its nightly horrors? The present owner has stripped it of its furniture in the hope of getting rid of the ghosts, but no one takes it, and its supernatural occupants now have it all to themselves.—*"On Tuscan Hills and Venetian Waters."* Villari.

THE LESSON OF VENICE.

We have seen how Venice was born under the pressure of barbaric invasion; how the mainland refugees settled like a flock of frightened birds upon the mud-banks of the lagoon; how the fusion of discordant elements took place under the dread of attack. The physical difficulties of their home gave the newcomers the mastery of seamanship, and fitted them to take advantage of their opportunities when the Carolingian revival of Europe created a demand for foreign merchandise. Venice was launched as a commercial race and mistress of the Mediterranean. In the fourth crusade, actuated by a purely selfish policy, she committed a crime when she sacked Constantinople. The immediate results of this action were materially advantageous. But the rapid development produced two consequences. The population of the city increased, and with the increase came a division, a distinction between rich and poor, destroying the ancient equality of the Venetians, and creating a caste. This double process led up to the settlement of the constitution. Venice emerged from the Serrata del Maggior Consiglio under the dominion of a rigid oligarchy, with the Ten as its executive arm. The sack of Constantinople entailed further results. It brought Venice into collision with Genoa in a struggle for supremacy in the East. She fought and destroyed her rival. But each fresh success was surely leading to further complications. The continuous growth of population raised the question of her food supply. Without a food-yielding territory, Venice was in danger of starvation if defeated at sea. Her neighboring princes, Scala, Carrara, Visconti, were weak compared with the republic. Their feebleness offered her the occasion which she took. She put out her hand, created a land empire, and reached the apogee of her development.

But now arrived the consequences of her actions. The sack of Constantinople let the Turks into Europe. The destruction of the Genoese left them supreme in the Levant. Venice lost her eastern trade.

The creation of a land empire roused the jealousy of Italian princes and the alarm of European sovereigns, lest the balance of power be disturbed. Venice was crushed by the League of Cambray. The discovery of the cape route completed her ruin. The rigidity of her constitution kept her alive to all appearances, but what remained was the mere shell; the vital spirit, the initiatory principle, had disappeared.—*"Venice."* H. P. Brown.

DECENNIAL OF THE CLASS OF '91.

The Class of '91 celebrated its decennial on the evening of August 19 in its class room in Alumni Hall. The president of the class, Dr. H. R. Palmer, presided, and each of the other C. L. S. C. classes sent a special representative to bear its congratulations to the '91's. A delightful musical program was rendered by Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood and Mr. Sol. Marcossan, a recitation followed, and brief words of greeting were spoken by Principal George E. Vincent and Miss Kimball. The entertaining report of the historian, Miss M. A. Daniels, naturally aroused the liveliest interest, and we print a large part of it here for the benefit of the absent classmates. At the close of the formal exercises a pleasant social hour was spent by the class and their guests.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

If the saying, "Happy is the person who has no history," applies to a collection of persons as well, the Class of '91 is truly to be envied, for it has no recorded history until the year 1889. But we all know it began its existence as the extreme tip of the great '87's kite.

It was after one of Mr. George Vincent's impassioned appeals to the public at large to the effect that if one wished a place in the procession on Recognition Day one must join the new class—the Class of 1891. And he so succeeded in impressing one person at least that not to be in the procession was to miss the event of a lifetime, that your historian went early to avoid the rush. If the history of the beginning, therefore, is a bit personal, I offer the same excuse as did Thoreau, "He knew more about himself than any one else."

It was the year of the great fire, and the new class was told to gather themselves together on Simpson avenue. Simpson avenue was in the burned district, and was not the busy thoroughfare, teeming with life and animation, that it is today. The desert of Sahara was never more barren and desolate than was that avenue, that day. There was not even a tree to shade our unprotected heads from the fierce rays of the sun, and an umbrella was not then the constant companion that it has become since.

As I heard the strains of the band in the distance, I wished I had run my chances with the barbarians. You see, I had joined the C. L. S. C. from a mercenary motive, and never was vengeance more swift. At last somebody remembered us, and we were led over to the Hall of Philosophy in time to open ranks and let the graduating class pass through. As I waved my kerchief and shouted hurrah—I think we hurried in those days—I felt myself a part of the great throbbing mass of humanity. I began to feel the inspiration and enthusiasm of the moment—I was in it and a part of it, I no longer wished myself back among the barbarians, I was a member of the C. L. S. C.

Having joined the class late, I attended only one meeting that year; our officers were elected, and a motto had been selected. This meeting was for the purpose of choosing a class flower. One man proposed *Phlox Drummondii* in honor of Professor Henry Drummond who was a member of the class. I never had spoken in a public meeting before, but I proposed the rose. I was ably seconded by Miss M. J. Ballard of Ohio, and for a time the excitement ran

high, until our president, Dr. Durrell of Tilton, New Hampshire, suggested leaving it to a vote of the class at large through THE CHAUTAUQUAN. This was accordingly done, and resulted in our having the white rose and laurel for class flower.

Being commissioned to write history, I cannot draw upon my imagination and picture to you the 3,459 faithful readers scattered over forty-eight states and territories, Canada, Great Britain, and foreign countries, reading, singly or in circles, English history, mastering the "Plan of Salvation" in all its details, floundering through chemistry, astronomy, and geology, and answering questions that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. Ye who read the C. L. S. C. course now are like children learning to read without tears. I must leave all that to your imagination and confine myself to a few facts.

One of our members began with the Class of '90, but finding that by dropping into the Class of '91 she could take two Mexican girls along with her, she did so. We thus had three graduates from New Mexico, and the circle is still going on in that state.

Another, the member from Canada, read the first year's course alone, when he organized a circle of forty and succeeded in piloting thirty-eight through the golden gate in 1892, and as a reward found a helpmeet thereby. Oh, the romances that might be written with the C. L. S. C. for a background!

The '91's passed through the golden gate over five hundred strong, and every year since that time some members of the '91 class have passed through, six being the number this decennial year. The Class of '91 is the only class to furnish the Recognition Day orator from its own ranks, and that, too, a woman world-renowned—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. The Class of '91 furnished its own class song, both the words and the music being written by our present president, Dr. H. R. Palmer. We had to go outside for our poem, that being written by Margaret Sangster. The Class of '91 was the first class to pay up its quota for the class building, and it was all paid on or before the day we passed through the golden gate.

Our oldest member, Mrs. Mary Barkdull, was seventy-nine years old when she passed through the golden gate, and she passed through the heavenly gates not many years since. Our youngest member was a boy of fourteen.

The Class of '91 has one member who is a Chautauquan born, the others obtained their citizenship at a great price. This young man, Master Willis Hawley, was born on the Chautauqua grounds, and immediately adopted into the class, and a silver spoon was given him as a pledge of membership.

The class voted to raise a decennial fund of fifty dollars to be used for some of the interior decorations of the new "Hall of Christ." Every member of the class is invited to contribute something, however small, to this fund so that the gift may be representative of the whole class. The photograph of Dr. H. R. Palmer, the class president and for many years leader of the Chautauqua choir, has been in considerable demand, and arrangements have been made by which proceeds from the pictures may be devoted to the class fund. They can be secured from Mrs. L. E. Hawley, Chautauqua, New York, for fifty cents.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

TO THE CIRCLES.

To the new circles especially some few words of suggestion will not be amiss at the opening of the year. The old as well as the new circles will give chapters from their experience month by month in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, and the "Local Circle Hand-Book," issued by the Cleveland Office, should be looked over carefully by leaders at least once a year, since it contains a large number of hints gathered from practical experience.

Perhaps the most important thing in a circle is the personal element. Give to others the benefit of your own individuality. Nothing takes the life from a circle so quickly as members of a reserved disposition who persistently hide their talents under a bushel. You must talk or ask questions or prepare a paper or answer to roll-call or do whatever may be required of you with all the enthusiasm of your nature if you want to get and give the most help to the circle. You may be sure that there will be others quite as diffident as you, and the circle is not likely to make demands which you cannot meet. Therefore let your light shine.

Another essential feature of a circle is a good plan of work. Select a committee of three who seem competent, and let them plan the programs for two months. Then try another committee for the next two. Rotation in office in this particular is often desirable, and leads to pleasant rivalry.

Good leaders for different subjects are very desirable, but avoid lectures, and have comparatively few papers. Intersperse the meetings with oral reports, discussions, etc., to give them plenty of life.

Don't stay away if you are conscious of shortcomings, and avoid if possible the depressing reply when called upon, "I haven't had time to do the reading." Regard the circle as something to be planned for. It is really worth while, and an opportunity not to be lost if you can help it. If you are really prevented from doing your full part, try to work up some little item of interest that the others may feel the influence of your steadfastness.

Notice the paragraph in the "Local Circle Hand-Book" on page 8, called "A Canadian Experiment." Many circles have adopted this method with excellent results.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A better type of Chautauqua circle to head the list for the new year could hardly be found than that at Santa Clara, California.

This circle held its first formal meeting on the 1st of September, enrolled a large number of members, ordered books and CHAUTAUQUANS, planned its program for the opening of the season, and was all ready to begin work on Monday, September 30. There will be no fruitless pursuing of lost opportunities by these forehanded Chautauquans. We can imagine the ease and pleasure with which they will meet and carry out every duty that falls to their lot. The circle also started commendably in another respect. The members cultivated their neighbors by giving a reception to the San José circle and furnishing a most entertaining program bearing on the work they had done last year. The circle is so popular that the old graduates refuse to be separated from it, and so their experience and enthusiasm for thorough work help to keep true Chautauqua ideals before the new members. The San José circle, not to be out-done by its friendly comrade, has reorganized with a large membership. Other parts of the coast show strong interest in the work. The circles of Placerville, Susanville, and Escondido, and the Century and Houghton circles of Oakland reorganized very early. The Fowler Chautauquans have doubled their influence by organizing an evening as well as an afternoon circle, thus enabling some to join who were otherwise debarred. The secretary writes: "Four of our readers are teachers, and the leader of the evening class is our minister who makes the work very interesting. The leader of the afternoon class is our president, Mrs. Parkhurst. With this interesting year's work before us and our increased membership, I am sure our meetings will be very successful. We are quite proud of our circle for this little town." We learn with regret that the "Oasis" of Dagget, which sent such a refreshing report last year, has been reduced to triangular form, four of its seven members having been obliged by various causes to discontinue. The three survivors, however, are full of zeal, and are talking of extra seals for recognized reading and other achievements. In southern California a remarkable increase of interest in Chautauqua work is reported from the Long Beach Assembly. One of the new circles in Washington is that at Asotin with a fine nucleus of enrolled members. Oregon readers are demanding large quantities of books, an evidence of vital interest. The Prometheus Circle of Austin, Nevada, is entering upon its third year of study as a

CHAUTAUQUAN circle only, as the members confine their work to the magazine. But the CHAUTAUQUAN as it is now conducted forms a complete course in itself and serves as a preparation for fuller work.

THE FAR WEST.

Seven new members who have recently reported from Burlington, Colorado, mean the opening of a new Chautauqua center, and the Greeley circle with Mrs. B. T. Vincent, president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, as its leader, is always in the front rank of circles. The Dakota assemblies at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, Big Stone and Lake Madison, South Dakota, have helped to make Chautauqua's name a household word in many homes all through the prairie country, and in the larger towns vigorous circles flourish from year to year. The Athenas of Flandreau already report sixteen members. Red Lodge, Montana, where a special course reader lives sixty-five miles from a railroad, and Broken Bow, Nebraska, are suggestive of Indian associations, and the six new members who have formed a circle at the latter place are heartily welcomed into the great trans-Mississippi fraternity of members of the Class of 1905. Hildreth, Albion, and Beatrice, Nebraska, are also among the early circles to report, and a club of fifteen at Orb is taking the Special Course Reading Journey through France. Beatrice also has a flourishing S. H. G. which in the spring sent the following report of its work:

This society was organized two years ago. It was the original intention that it be a C. L. S. C. graduate reading circle, but it was deemed best to allow others to come in as a kind of associate members. At present there are twenty-four full members, only seven of whom are C. L. S. C. graduates. It really does not deserve the name of S. H. G., but is, more correctly speaking, a Shakespeare club. This year the members have studied "Cymbeline," "A Winter's Tale," and "Julius Caesar." At present they are planning a masquerade of Shakespearean characters to be given at the close of the winter's work, in which the Chautauqua circle will be invited to participate.

The Chautauqua circle meets every Tuesday evening. A few of the Chautauqua graduates, still wishing something more systematic and varied than what the S. H. G. offers, belong to this or to both.

Kansas, even at this early stage of the year's progress, has no fewer than sixteen towns where Chautauqua is represented by circles or individual readers. Harper, Maize, and Eureka report new circles, and Wichita as usual is planning great things for the year. Mrs. Piatt, the indefatigable secretary for that state, offered a prize in the summer for the best paper on

the advantages of the work of the C. L. S. C. The competition aroused great interest, and the successful writer, whose name is announced in the Round Table, received the books, CHAUTAUQUAN, and membership fee for one year. Appropriate in this connection is the story of the Sunflower Circle, the pioneer circle of Wichita, whose history has been an eventful one:

The Sunflower Circle was the first organized in our city. The first meeting was held in 1887. It has always been a very prosperous and pleasant circle. The members composing it were married women, mothers, and busy housekeepers. Now the young women have come in and have still further enlarged its interests.

From the beginning, it has been the custom of the Sunflower Circle to give a banquet at the close of the year; that is, an extra program followed by refreshments. What a bright, happy remembrance we have of our first graduating exercises! The tables for this occasion were beautifully decorated. The motto of the class, "So run that you may obtain," was laid in clover blossoms and green down the center, and at each plate was a program and hand-painted souvenir — the class-flower, laurel and white rose on ribbon.

The graduates, five in number, were delightfully welcomed by a graduate of the Class of '90 with these words: "Class of '91 — Most gladly, most cordially do we welcome you to our charmed circle today. On behalf of four thousand Pierians of the Class of '90 scattered the world over a single tuberosa extends the Chautauqua salute. May the beauty and loveliness of these five white roses be blended with, but not entirely lost in, the sweet fragrance of love from this army of tuberoses."

Now the banquet is a thing of the past, we are so many; we have outgrown the home and have our entertainments in a hall where we have had some very delightful social hours. It has a home-like appearance when decorated with rugs, mottoes, flowers, etc. It would take several pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN to describe the different entertainments, banquets, receptions, lectures, and lantern slide exhibitions that have been given by the Chautauqua Circles. I say circles, for we now have four large, enthusiastic circles, including the Sunflower, which we call the mother circle. We also have the Alumni Association, organized May 17, 1894, which numbers ninety, and the Chautauqua Social Union, organized December 18, 1899.

Last year we gave an open-air entertainment. An organ was procured for the occasion, the class songs were sung, and after the graduates received their diplomas we had an old-fashioned picnic.

About a month ago I received an invitation that ran in this way: "Mrs. — at home Monday, March eighteenth, at half past two o'clock. To meet the Sunflower Circle." I went, and enjoyed it so much; the pleasant parlors were full of readers and alumni of the Sunflower Circle. We had a real "round table" of reminiscence.

WORNA WHITNEY, Secretary Alumni Association.

Reference was made in the October CHAUTAUQUAN to the new Hall of Philosophy at the Waterloo Chautauqua. The C. L. S. C. members of the town naturally take great pride in this achievement, and the four circles vie with each other in preparing and sustaining fine programs. All over the state the

C. L. S. C. seems to possess a peculiar vitality, either, perhaps, because Iowa has always been an assembly state, or because the Iowa temperament seems to respond readily to the Chautauqua idea. A great many new members are reported for the Class of 1905. Olin has a circle of sixteen, and no less than twenty-five circles hurried in early orders for books so that they might begin on time. A large number of other circles will follow, but Manchester, Waterloo, and Des Moines are sure to be in the van. Rev. J. J. Mitchell of Prairie City has been using the Chautauqua stereopticon lecture with good effect, and interesting many who have not before understood the real meaning of Chautauqua. The Chautauqua league of Des Moines is a union of C. L. S. C. readers in that city, and under its auspices the different circles and readers come together once a month for a social meeting with a program related to the work of the year. The league publishes its program at the beginning of the year in an attractive four-page leaflet with names of officers and committees and the C. L. S. C. mottoes. We give the program in full:

October 1—Officers' day, music and social.

November 5—"New Italy: Its Statesmen," the Rev. A. B. Marshall; "Romanesque Architecture," C. C. Nourse; music; "Gleanings from Month's Study," Mrs. W. F. Hall.

December 3—"Shakespeare in Italy," Professor Hanna; "The Influence of the Medici on Art," Mrs. Helen Cook; music; gleanings, Mrs. Woodburn.

January 7—"Influence of German Philosophy in America," Dr. Storms; music; gleanings, Mrs. Harris.

February 1—"Martin Luther and the Reformation," Dr. Wirt; "German Music," Professor Nagle; "Froebel," Mrs. Lenah Baylor Keenan.

March 4—"Bismarck and the Empire," Samuel Strauss; music; "German Home Life," Mrs. E. Clinton Musgrave; gleanings, Mrs. A. G. Field.

April 1—"Governmental Ownership in Germany," Mr. John MacVicar; music; "German Sculpture and Painting," Mrs. C. E. Rawson; gleanings, "Steps in Human Progress," Mrs. Cokenower.

May 6—"America's Relation to Italy and Germany," Mrs. Florence Miller; music; gleanings, "Steps in Human Progress," Mrs. D. W. Finlayson; assembly.

June 3—Election of league officers.

June 19—Annual Chautauqua picnic.

At Marion a Chautauqua Alumni is being formed which promises to become a permanent club of great usefulness. La Belle had no circle last year, but reports eighteen members now, resulting from the efforts of a graduate of 1901 who spent her summer at Chautauqua. Among the early circles to report from Minnesota are those at Winona, Glencoe, Glenwood, Pipestone, Laverne, and Blue Earth.

C. L. S. C. graduates in Carthage, Missouri, are at work on Miss Hapgood's fine

course on Russia, one of the new special courses, and other graduates at Guthrie, Oklahoma, are specializing for their second year in English history and literature. Enid has eleven regular Chautauqua readers, and Nardin a new circle. Missouri circles are widely scattered over the state at Kahoka, Carthage, Houston, Joplin, Mexico, Carrollton, and of course in Kansas City where the work is in fine condition. One of the graduates of 1901 writes: "Although I have finished the course, I feel so attached to the work and so satisfied with the course that I intend to remain with the class, and meanwhile I am working for new members." This is the true graduate spirit and is responsible for much of the growth of Chautauqua's influence.

THE CENTRAL STATES.

Illinois is another strong assembly state, and circles are thoroughly distributed through its territory. Many new circles are being formed in the vicinity of the Lithia Springs Chautauqua which seems to have aroused a tidal wave of enthusiasm. The circles at Shelbyville decided to limit their membership, and latest reports state that one of twenty and another of twenty-five members have been formed, with a third in prospect. Others are forming in the smaller towns of the county. The Joliet circle, under the leadership of Dr. D. C. Milner, for many years leader of the Ottawa, Kansas, assembly, has started its new year with bright prospects. The Danville Chautauquans, of whom there are a large number both of graduates and undergraduates, are thoroughly wide awake. Urbana reports thirty members, and Grand Crossing a very large enrolment. The Windsor circle which has had an interesting history in many ways, is continuing its career, with a large accession of new members. From Rochelle, Stockton, Oak Park, Sandwich, Woodstock, Ridge Farm, Cropsey, and a host of other places requests for books, CHAUTAUQUANS, and circulars to help spread the good work are pouring into the office at Cleveland. The secretary of the Fairbury circle gives a most readable sketch of the circle's achievements for the past year, and we wish these happy Chautauquans good cheer for the year to come. Here is the report:

The past year has been an exceedingly interesting and prosperous one for the Fairbury Chautauqua circle. The year was commenced with a membership of nine. This number was increased to sixteen, and the membership limit was closed. Thirty-six regular meetings have been held, with an average attendance of which

we are justly proud. One of the ladies, Mrs. E. S. Wilson, has won the honor of "one hundred" in attendance, and we most cordially recognize her as our blue ribbon member of the class. We may well profit by her example of earnest perseverance, as we must remember her none too robust physique. All our expenses have been promptly met, and our treasury is not exhausted. Daintiest refreshments have been served by the hostess of the afternoon many times during the year. The entire course of study has been carefully reviewed, and numerous interesting and instructive papers on the lesson subjects have been prepared for the meetings. Members of the class will send their applications for certificates for reading at once, and memoranda will be filled out and forwarded as each one finds most convenient to herself. At the conclusion of our last regular meeting the annual election of officers took place. After a very hearty vote of thanks given by the circle, the entire list of officers was reflected to succeed themselves. We are fully assured that all the members have enjoyed the course, and have been greatly benefited by the work of the year. The social relations of the circle have been indeed charming, and the frank and liberal interchange of thought most entertaining and delightful. The past is gone—it belongs to God; we leave it with Him. The present is ours—let us use it in preparing for more thorough work. The future is what we shall make it. Encouraged by our class motto, "What is excellent is permanent," and constantly keeping "our heavenly Father in the midst," still continuing "to study the Word and works of God," we shall go forward to greater triumphs. As we advance step by step upward we shall reach the purer air, the broader, clearer view, and the truer light.

EMMA W. PENCE, Secretary.

The assembly at Marinette, Wisconsin, has established an excellent nucleus of local Chautauquans by forming a circle of more than twenty new members. Milwaukee reports a large new circle; the Weyanwega class reorganized early, and others are to be reported in detail later. At North Greenfield a class of eighteen is specializing in English history and literature, taking this year the second year course of the C. L. S. C. three years' plan, and at La Crosse the Twentieth Century Club is pursuing the C. L. S. C. special Russian course. The Benton Harbor graduates and undergraduates in Michigan have planned a strong campaign for the new year. Morenci has a large circle, Hartland is a new center with a bright future, the Stephenson, Algonac, and Orion Chautauquans have reorganized, and from many other points in the state new and old members are reporting. One of the strongest of Indiana circles is that at Mishawaka, now eleven years old. A very interesting "pen picture" of its history, which lack of space prevented our publishing in the June CHAUTAUQUAN, we are very glad to give here:

The Gillespie Kimball Chautauqua Circle of Mishawaka, Indiana, was organized in 1890 by the pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, Rev. F. G. Browne, D. D., now assistant editor of the North-

western Christian Advocate in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. Wiley K. Wright, now of Traverse City, Michigan. We derive our name from their middle names—Gillespie and Kimball.

For five years we followed the regular Chautauqua readings. Then we took up special courses in Shakespeare; Roman, Grecian, Spanish, and American history and literature; political economy, political science, and sociology. This year we are studying the special course of travel in Great Britain arranged by Miss Susan Hale, and have found it very pleasant and profitable. Ours is the oldest literary organization in the city, and it is considered quite an honor to belong to it. We have a membership of thirty-two and a waiting list besides.

We meet at the homes of the members each Monday evening. Next year we will resume the regular course as laid out in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We have some local members who in that way will be induced to join the Class of 1905.

For a number of years we have had a program committee which has arranged our programs during the summer months for the entire year's work, and had them printed in a neat booklet. In this way we know in advance just when we have parts in the program, and have plenty of time to prepare for it. The work is so arranged that each one has two or three papers, and a recitation or reading. We have quotations in response to roll-call, discussions, and a critic each evening. We also have two guest evenings every year, and an annual picnic.

We belong to the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs and send a delegate each year.

Success to Chautauqua and its helpful influences!

Kokomo with its two large circles shows no diminution of interest, and the many Winona circles which came into the Chautauqua camp last year sustain their double allegiance to Chautauqua and Winona without difficulty. Old circles at Bluffton, Goshen, Warsaw, Spencer, Terre Haute, State Line, Warren, Elkhart, Indianapolis, Knightstown, and many other places are adding to their membership, while new fields are also being occupied.

THE SOUTH.

From Kentucky to Texas the Southland is thoroughly awake to Chautauqua possibilities for the next nine months. Three new circles in Texas at Bonham, Smithville, and College Station, and indications of new vigor in the old ones, show that the energy of the far south, even in warm weather, is to be relied upon for results. "The First Literary Club" of Tyler, Texas, for twelve years a Chautauqua circle, sends to its *alma mater* the beautiful little year-book which sets forth a full schedule of work for the coming year in Roman history, literature, and art to which these studious people have also been giving their attention for a year past. We notice that the club's birthday is February 23, a date which has been known among many Chautauquans, though unofficially, as

(Continued on page 214.)

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"Founder's Day," since it is the birthday of our Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, the founder of the C. L. S. C. Okalona, Mississippi, with a dozen members, Corinth with a new circle, Mobile and Selma, Alabama, and a large new circle at High Springs, Florida, are all well under way with their work. The Augusta, Georgia, Chautauquans express their delight in the course for this year. A new circle has been formed at Thomaston by a teacher who spent the summer at Chautauqua and who writes, "I intend to return in 1902, and hope to take with me a party of southern teachers." At Marietta is another new circle, also the result of a summer at Chautauqua. This organizer met at Chautauqua a fine old lady of some eighty years who had been the inspiring power of a circle in the small town where she lived. Her zeal was infectious, and this new circle in the far south is the result. The Greenville, South Carolina, Chautauquans have made a point of rounding up last year's papers thoroughly before beginning the new work, and now report everything in satisfactory shape according to the high standard which they have set. From Goldsboro, North Carolina, comes a long order for books, and expressions of interest in the new housewives' course. This circle is part of a woman's club whose altruistic work is well worth hearing about, and it will be described later in the year. Five members of 1905 have formed a circle at Lawndale. It is the old story: one of their number was at Chautauqua, and this is the result. Our correspondent writes, "This place is only a small manufacturing village of about five hundred people including the Cleveland mills. I may not be able to do much for the C. L. S. C. extension but will try. I am enthusiastic over the Chautauqua idea. I read part of a course several years ago." New circles are also reported from Knoxville, Tennessee, and Eminence, Kentucky. The Richmond, Virginia, Chautauquans who sent several delegates to Chautauqua are ready for anything in the way of work. This circle with those at Mt. Sterling and Marion, Kentucky, and the two fine Winona circles of Louisville complete the roll-call of the south in which but a few of its many activities in Chautauqua lines have been touched upon.

OHIO AND NEW YORK.

Cleveland circles exhibit the usual enthusiasm characteristic of that Chautauqua stronghold. The Euclid Avenue Congregational Church circle, which meets on Tuesday

mornings, has planned a fine year's work under a very capable leader. The Epworth Memorial circle has added fourteen new members, and will enroll in all about thirty. A new neighborhood circle has been formed on Euclid Place as the result of one wide-awake woman's summer at Chautauqua. At Glenville, a suburb of Cleveland, the circle reorganized with many additions, and in East Cleveland the Society of the Hall in the Grove has held several meetings to start the undergraduate circle on a successful career. We publish here the report of the closing meeting of the First M. E. Church circle which has had a wide influence for a number of years:

The circle of the First Methodist Church, which has met immediately following the prayer service each week since the 1st of October, closed its regular session Friday evening, April 12.

The meetings have been well attended, and most earnest work has been done in French and Greek history and in current topics, according to the prescribed Chautauqua course. Besides the excellent papers, debates, and discussions, roll-call responses bearing upon the work in question have been a most enjoyable feature of each evening's program.

This circle, the one of the many thousands nearest to the central office of the Chautauqua movement, has been particularly favored with help from that source, and is indebted to Miss Kate F. Kimball for a most delightful talk on "The Chautauqua Plan"; to Editor Frank C. Bray for a most instructive talk on "Some of the Topics in Highways and Byways"; and to Mr. Catter and Miss Warner for a Chautauqua illustrated lecture.

Among others from the outside who have contributed to the program are Miss Belle Goldsmith, who gave a most delightful paper on "The French Salon"; Mr. Frank Ghench reviewed "The French Revolution"; Miss Alice Arter described, with pictures, her journey to the Orient; and Professor Gaines entertained the circle with several musical selections.

The club extended to the retiring president, Miss R. Anna Morris, a unanimous vote of thanks for faithfulness and efficiency. Although the regular meetings for the year have closed, the members will personally continue the Chautauqua course of study.

Ohio is a large state and very thickly studded o'er with circles, so that a mere chronicle of places—Troy, Cincinnati, Toledo, Fostoria, Fremont, Dayton, Coshocton, etc., which are organizing but hardly ready to report details—would give no idea of the zeal "according to knowledge" which these Chautauquans possess. Suffice it to say that old and new circles give evidence of a year of unusual interest. The Italian studies seem to appeal to every person who examines the course, and the various assemblies and graduate circles have been developing new possibilities for the work in many places. New York already shows more than fifty centers where new members are to be found. The large circle at Newburgh has its pro-

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gram for the year made out, and the duties of the various leaders have been assigned. The preliminary meeting of the circle on October 4 had for its chief feature a lecture by Wallace Bruce on Shakespeare's heroines—not an inappropriate subject when we remember how close is the connection between Shakespeare and Italy. The Bryant Circle of Sea Cliff, Long Island, has grown in three years from eighteen to forty-eight, and has been obliged to limit its membership. The members believe so heartily in the Chautauqua plan than they are literally letting their light shine by giving the C. L. S. C. stereopticon lecture in surrounding localities in order to interest other communities.

The Brooklyn union is looking forward to a year of unusual interest. Its new year-book shows a fine array of active circles. The alumni announce their program for the year in a very attractive little leaflet, and as it possesses some unique features we give it in full, as it may suggest ideas to other alumni organizations:

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Alumni proposes the following plan for the ensuing year:

First—That the sections for the year's work shall be four, in addition to a music committee, to act throughout the year, as follows:

- (1) *A Current Course Section.*
- (2) *A Traveler's Section.*
- (3) *A Shakespeare Section.*
- (4) *A Bible Section.*

Second—For convenience in executing the work, the committee has divided the members, sixty-seven in all, into eight sets. That there might be no discrimination, the list has been taken alphabetically. The first eight will have charge of the program for November, the second eight for December, and so on, covering the seven regular meetings during the year, and taking fifty-six of the members. The remaining eleven members will have for the present year full charge of the music, and constitute the music committee. Members of various sets may exchange with each other, on notice to the secretary before the November meeting.

In order that the work for the year may be thoroughly consistent, the committee has arranged the general features of every program for the year, and the several sets are expected to follow the general outlines for their programs, but are not limited to members of their different sets for the papers and parts; they, while expected so far as possible to themselves fill these parts, may call upon any members of the alumni or outside sources, the different sets, however, being responsible for the production of the program, and the furnishing of the matter therefor to the president two weeks in advance of the date of meeting.

The topics are clustered mainly under titles of cities, and are as follows:

November Meeting.—

UNCLE SAM ABROAD.

1. Benjamin Franklin as a Diplomat. Travelers' Section.
2. The Monroe Doctrine. Current Section.

3. The Relations of Nations from a Christian Standpoint. Bible Section.
4. The Relations of the United States to the Chinese Difficulties, or, Diplomacy of Lord Woolsey. Shakespeare Section.

5. Music—Patriotic Songs.

December Meeting.—

DRESDEN.

1. Dresden, "The Florence of Germany." Shakespeare Section.
2. Influence of German Thought on Modern Protestantism. Bible Section.
3. Hamlet, a Typical German. Current Section.
4. Wagner. Travelers' Section.

Music—Selections from Wagner.

January Meeting.—

COLOGNE.

1. Down the Rhine to Cologne. Current Section.
2. Contrast between Shakespeare and Goethe. Shakespeare Section.
3. What the Twentieth Century Owes to Germany. Bible Section.
4. Our Relations to Germany, and the German as an American Citizen. Or, Women and Home Life in Germany. Travelers' Section.

Music—Selected.

February Meeting.—

BERLIN.

1. Beauties of Berlin. Travelers' Section.
2. Schools and Universities. Bible Section.
3. Museums and Theaters. Shakespeare Section.
4. Berlin as a Modern Metropolis. Current Section.

Music—Selected.

March Meeting.—

HISTORIC NAPLES.

1. Historical Naples and her Treasures. Shakespeare Section.
2. Modern Naples and her Advantages. Travelers' Section.
3. Cathedrals and Catacombs. Current Section.
4. The Neapolitans. Bible Section.

Music—Selected.

April Meeting.—

ROME.

1. Christianity in Rome, Ancient and Modern. Bible Section.
2. Architecture. Current Section.
3. "Coriolanus" or "Julius Caesar." Shakespeare Section.
4. Reading from "Innocents Abroad"—Twain. Travelers' Section.

Music—Selected.

May Meeting.—

VENICE.

1. Ecclesiastical Edifices of Venice. Or, Paintings by the Masters. Bible Section.
2. Bridge of Sighs, Canals, Palaces, Commerce, Scientific and Literary Institutions. Current Section.
3. "Merchant of Venice" or "Othello." Shakespeare Section.
4. Venetian Life of the Brownings. Travelers' Section.

Music—Selected.

Three of the churches of Gloversville held Chautauqua vesper services on the last Sunday evening of September, and a number of circles are promised. The energetic leader in this work is Mr. W. C. Kitchen who started a very large and flourishing circle in Burlington, Vermont, some years ago. All through the central and western parts of the state



A RANGE ROMANCE.

Mr. Teakettle dark loved Miss Shining Teapot.
But what could poor Teakettle do?
He was sooty and black; said Miss Teapot, "Alack!
Do you think I will e'er look at you?"

"You are ugly and old with your smoke and your grime,
Make love to Miss Coal Shovel there;
Mr. Coffee Pot bright is my lover and knight,
Now you speak to me, Sir, have a care."

Now this unkind attack made poor Teakettle sad;
To the housemaid he told all his woe,
"Just wait 'til I rub you, and scour and scrub you,"
She said, "with Sapollo!"

"Ah, then you will shine and put others to shame!"
(Miss Teapot was out serving tea.)
And when she returned, oh, her cheeks fairly burned
As she cried, "Can it really be he?"

Then Teakettle wooed, and he wooed not in vain,
For Miss Teapot her true love did know;
And after a kiss, they sang, "All our bliss
Is due to



the circles are beginning their work with enthusiasm. Many of these were represented by delegates at Chautauqua who are sure to carry back fresh inspiration to their less favored associates.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna is the center of a very fertile C. L. S. C. territory, and the flourishing circles of that region have been reinforced by many new members. Aside from the older Chautauqua strongholds in the state the Class of 1905 is already in possession of some sixty-five localities. Mr. Eugene C. Foster, the new district organizer for Philadelphia and vicinity, reports a number of new circles. Plains, Tarentum, and Homestead are organizing for the Class of 1905. Reynoldsville, Smethport, Steelton, Sheffield, Warren, and Pittsburg are enrolling large circles, while the number of little circles of from three to ten members is a constantly increasing quantity.

The annual report of the S. H. G. of Coudersport shows the influence of the graduates in that community.

Our circle started last fall with twenty active members and one honorary (any graduate may become an honorary member by paying one dollar a year, and is thus entitled to attend any special meetings and the banquets). We try to have all graduates feel that they are very welcome to attend any regular meeting. We now have twenty-four active and seventeen honorary members.

We are not doing any required reading, but occupy one hour each week with current events, and recent authors and their works. The second hour is devoted to reading and studying Shakespeare. Committees are appointed each month for the first program. Two committees of three each have charge of the Shakespeare program for the year.

I think we are doing very good work. I fear the other Chautauqua work is not up to the standard of former years. Of course, the loss of our building crippled us very much. The C. L. S. C. have but twenty members, and some of them not very regular in attendance, but they are doing good work. Of the four junior circles, but one is in working order, and this is composed of the two older circles uniting. They number over thirty, and are a good, enthusiastic circle.

The fault is not with the children but for lack of leaders, which I hope another year will remedy.

EVA D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Jersey City, Freehold, Vineland, Ledgerwood, Basking Ridge, and Orange are the earliest to report from New Jersey, with many more to follow.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly is in a peculiar sense a C. L. S. C. assembly, and every year the territory occupied by the reading circles widens. The Chautauqua stereopticon lecture is being given in a number of towns in this locality, and Chautauqua vesper services held. Enthusiastic Round Tables at the assembly brought together many representatives from different circles, and aroused others to the work of organizing. The older circles at New Haven, Derby, Seymour, Wapping, Wallingford, and Waterbury are reporting large membership, and new fields are opening up at Gurleyville, Hartford, and many other points. Newton, Massachusetts, with South Chelmsford, Rowley, Northfield Farms, Springfield, and Waltham, Bradford, Vermont, Charlotte, and Montpelier, Ellsworth Falls, Maine, Greenville, Lewiston, and Sprague Mills suggest a few of the many points to be heard from more fully later. The Seaside Circle of Belfast held its eighteenth annual meeting on the 1st of October. Seventeen of the twenty-four members are graduates, and to the undergraduates several members for 1905 will be added. Forty-four meetings were held during the year, an especially notable occasion being the Twentieth-Century meeting in January. Last June the graduates formed a society of the Hall in the Grove with seventeen members, and special seal work will be taken up. The circle is reported as in a most flourishing state, and the visit of the secretary to Chautauqua brought back to the members new revelations of their privileges and opportunities.

SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1901 — ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

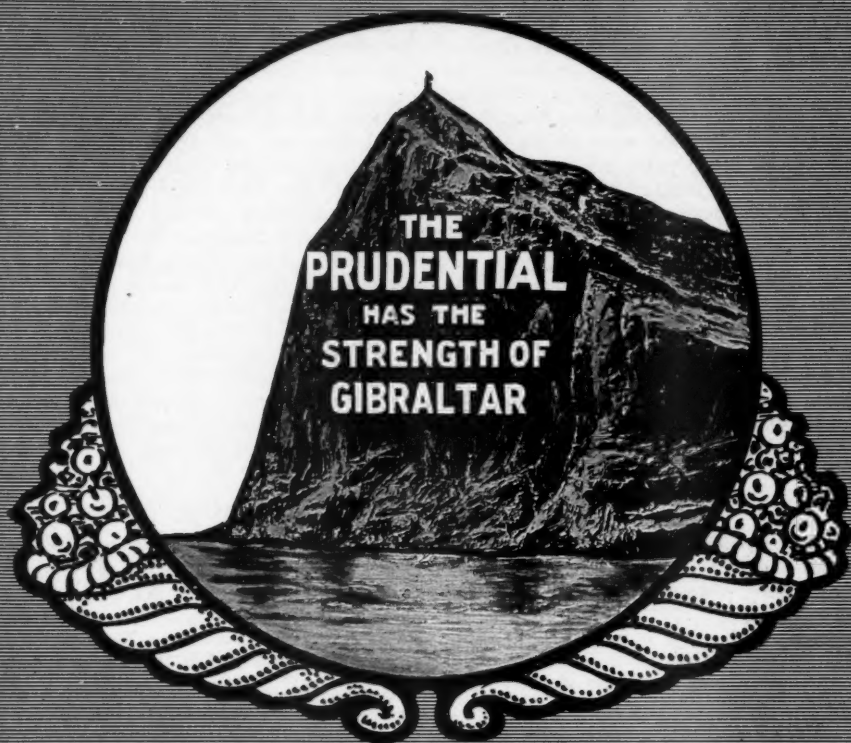
RUSTON, LOUISIANA.

The tenth session of this assembly was the most successful in its history. The C. L. S. C. work received considerable attention, and the outlook for the formation of new circles is promising. The summer school presented a strong course, under the direction of an able faculty. The platform talent was above the average. The following new officers were elected: President, H. E. Chambers,

New Orleans; vice-president, Allen Barksdale, Ruston; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Taylor, Ruston; manager, J. B. Aswell, Ruston. The grounds and buildings will be improved, and the park will be enlarged. The success of the past season has inspired confidence, and the friends of this assembly hope to make it the best in the south.

URBANA, OHIO.

The new venture this year to start a Chau-



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tauca at the old camp-meeting grounds at Urbana, Ohio, was a pronounced success. In all his Chautauqua work Dr. W. L. Davidson, superintendent of instruction, has never had a more encouraging first year at any assembly. The Round Tables conducted by Dr. Davidson excited great interest in the C. L. S. C. reading course, and many readers were enrolled. On Recognition Day many persons in attendance were shown to be graduates of other years, and nine persons were regularly graduated. Dr. M. M. Parkhurst was in charge of the biblical work.

WATHENA, KANSAS.

An attractive feature of the Wathena Midsummer Chautauqua, in session July 27-August 4, was the C. L. S. C. exercises under the direction of Mrs. Annie Hobbs Woodcock, assisted by Misses Fannie and Janette Zimmerman of Troy, Kansas. The Round Tables, held daily at five o'clock, were of special interest to all Chautauquans.

One of the most pleasing events of the assembly was Recognition Day, August 2. The procession was led by the Fourth Regiment band, followed by a large concourse of children. The children were followed in the procession by Chautauquans and guests. After the ceremonies of passing the arches, recognition exercises were conducted in the Assembly tent by Rev. G. H. Bradford of St. Joseph, Missouri, and diplomas were given the members of the Class of 1901 who had completed the four years' reading course. The biblical work of the assembly was another strong feature. Rev. G. H. Bradford, D. D., of St. Joseph, Missouri, was in charge during the entire session. There were also a number of lectures by eminent men on themes on which they are specialists. An earnest effort was made to awaken and deepen an interest in Bible study, and to introduce untrained students in the art of its study. Many educational features were extended free to all patrons.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS.—OCTOBER.

"FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Peyton Randolph of Virginia was its first president. 2. Early in the seventeenth century Wilhelm V. of Hesse-Cassel established the practise of hiring out Hessian soldiers to fight in the service of foreign princes. His successors pursued the same policy, and at the time of the American Revolution Friedrich II. kept up a splendid court on the proceeds of the pay, amounting to \$3,000,000, given by England for the services of 22,000 men in America. 3. "The Barber of Seville." 4. In June, 1775, congress appointed Washington commander-in-chief of the continental army. He assumed command at Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 2, 1775.

"A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. Both in Italy and in the countries conquered by the Romans, many aqueducts were constructed. These consist of artificial courses or channels by which water is conveyed along an inclined plane. There were nine aqueducts in Rome itself. 2. Sienkiewicz called his novel "Quo Vadis?" because St. Peter was one of the principal characters, and, according to the legend, it was he who met the Savior on the Appian Way, and, asking Him whither He was going (in Latin, *Quo vadis?*), received the answer, "I am going to Rome to be crucified again." The title thus sums up the whole subject of Christianity in pagan Rome, and gives Peter's share therein. 3. In Rome the basilica was a large public hall where assemblies were held for dispensing justice. From it was developed the Christian basilica, in shape a long rectangle, with rows of marble pillars inside, a flat roof, and small windows. This is the form of the great churches in Rome. The Gothic cathedral, on the other hand, is in its ground-plan cruciform in shape, has high, arched aisles and roof, the wall-space minified, thus giving space for enormous windows (usually covered with painted glass), high towers, and a multitude of carved figures. All early Christian architecture was made up by these two forms.

4. The present St. Peter's was in process of building when Martin Luther went to Rome. The enormous cost necessitated extraordinary efforts to raise money—hence the sale of indulgences, which roused Luther's indignation, and started him on his career as a reformer of a corrupt form of Christianity. Therefore it is no mere fancy to say that if St. Peter's had not been building at that time—and hence no need for the bartering of indulgences—the Reformation in its present form might never have occurred. 5. In Vergil's "Æneid," Laocoon, a son of Priam and Hecuba, was killed, with his two sons, by sea-serpents. 6. Michael Angelo: The Last Judgment, The Conversion of St. Paul, The Crucifixion of St. Peter, The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (early biblical subjects). Raphael: Incendio del Borgo, Theology, Poetry, Philosophy, Justice, The Disputa, The Parnassus, The School of Athens, Prudence, Force, and Moderation, Jehovah Appears to Noah, Jacob's Vision, Moses before the Burning Bush, Sacrifice of Isaac, Miraculous Expulsion of Heliodorus, The Mass of Bolsena, Attila Repulsed by Leo I., The Liberation of St. Peter, The Creation of the World to the Last Supper (fifty-two frescos), Seven mythological subjects in the bathroom of Cardinal da Bibiena. 7. Beatrice Cenci was born in Rome in 1577. She was a daughter of Francesco Cenci, a Roman noble, a dissipated and passionate man, who treated his family with such severity that his second wife, three of his sons, and Beatrice procured his murder in 1598. For this crime, the wife, the oldest son, and Beatrice were hanged at Rome, in 1599. The tragic end of Beatrice and her patrician birth have made her a favorite theme in poetry and art. 8. The Baptists, Waldensians, and Methodists are active in mission work in Rome. Until 1870 no Protestant worship was allowed in Rome, but with the advent of the present government, and the loss of temporal power by the pope, things changed, and the free exercise of all forms of worship is allowed. Further particulars may be secured by reference to reports issued by the missionary societies of the churches named.

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Total Assets (Accident Premiums in the hands of Agents NOT INCLUDED)	\$32,198,504.44
Total Liabilities (Including Reserves)	27,499,719.25
Excess Security to Policy-holders	4,698,785.19
Paid to Policy-holders since 1864	44,469,462.48
Total Insurance in Force	499,260,653.00

GAINS: 6 months, January to July, 1901.

In Assets	\$1,270,172.92
In Insurance in Force (Life Department Only)	4,739,635.00
Increase in Reserves (Both Departments)	1,165,244.44
Premiums, Interest, and Rents, 6 months	4,538,683.18

Sylvester C. Dunham, Vice-President.
John E. Morris, Secretary. J. B. Lewis, M. D., Med. Dir. and Adjuster.
Edw. V. Preston, Gen. Mgr. of Agencies. Hiram J. Messenger, Actuary.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK.

- The Deerslayer. By James Fenimore Cooper. With notes and introduction. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. .25.
 Lessons in Elementary Grammar. By George A. Morick, A. M. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.
 American History Told by Contemporaries. Volume LV. Welding of the Nation. 1845-1900. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$2.00.
 Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by James Mark Baldwin. With the cooperation and assistance of an international board of consulting editors. In three volumes, with illustrations and extensive bibliographies. Vol. I. 8×11 .
 Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. By John Codman. $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Words and Their Ways in English Speech. By James Bradstreet Greenough and George Lyman Kittredge. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$1.10.
 Roman Public Life. By A. H. J. Greenidge, M. A. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$2.50.
 Selections from Twice-Told Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Edited with Introductions and Notes by Charles Robert Gaston. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. .25.
 The Rational Speller. Words classified upon the basis of similarity of form and sound and arranged by grades. By Frank J. Diamond. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. .24.
 A Primer of Political Economy. An explanation of familiar economic phenomena, leading to an understanding of their laws and relationships. By S. T. Wood. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.
 History of the Conquest of Mexico. By William H. Prescott. Edited by John Foster Kirk. Volumes I., II., and III. Each $5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Via Christi. An Introduction on the Study of Missions. By Louise Manning Hodgkins, M. A. 5×7 . .50.
 A Student's History of Philosophy. By Arthur Kenyon Rogers, Ph. D. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$2.00.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK.

- Heather's Mistress. By Amy Le Feuvre. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$1.50.
 Who's the Author? A guide to the authorship of novels, stories, speeches, songs, and general writings of American literature. By Louis Harman Peet. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. .50.
 Handy Dictionary of Poetical Quotations. Compiled by George W. Powers. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. .50.
 Handy Dictionary of Prose Quotations. Compiled by George W. Powers. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. .50.
 Practical or Ideal? By James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D. (What is Worth While Series.) $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. .35.
 The Greatness of Patience. By Arthur Twining Hadley. (What is Worth While Series.) $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. .35.
 The "Nine to Twelve" Series. Edited by Ella Farnan Pratt. Eight volumes, each with frontispiece. The Little Cave-Dwellers, by Ella Farnan Pratt; Little Dick's Son, by Kate Gannett Wells; The Flatiron and the Red Cloak, by Abby Morton Diaz; Little Sky-High, by Ezekiah Butterworth; How Dexter Paid His Way, by Kate Upson Clark; Marcia and the Major, by J. L. Harbour; The Children of the Valley, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; In the Poverty Year, by Marian Douglas. Each $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Thirty-five cents per volume.
 Talks with Great Workers. Edited by Orison Swett Marden. 5×8 . \$1.50.

LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON.

- Betty Seldon, Patriot. By Adele E. Thompson. With Illustrations by Lillian Crawford True. \$1.25.
 With Washington in the West: or, A Soldier Boy's

- Battles in the Wilderness. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.25.
 A Boy of Old Japan. By R. Van Bergen. Illustrated with original Japanese Color Pictures. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.25.
 The Story of the Cid. For Young People. By Calvin Dill Wilson. With illustrations by J. W. Kennedy. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.25.
 A Twentieth Century Boy. By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. With illustrations by Charles Copeland. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.25.
 In the Days of William the Conqueror. By Eva March Tappan, Ph. D. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.00.

HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK.

- The Right of Way. A Novel. By Gilbert Parker. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.50.
 Great Religions of the World. By Herbert A. Giles, LL. D.; T. W. Rhys Davids, LL. D.; Oskar Mann; Sir A. C. Lyall, K. C. B.; G. C. I. E.; D. Menant; Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.; Frederick Harrison; E. Denison Ross; The Rev. M. Gaster, Ph. D.; The Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., LL. D.; Cardinal Gibbons. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$2.00.
 The Tribulations of a Princess. By the author of The Martyrdom of an Empress. With Portraits from Photographs. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$2.25.
 Cardigan. A Novel. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.50.

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- English as She is Taught. Genuine Answers to Some Examination Questions asked in our Public Schools. Collected by Caroline B. Le Row. With an Introduction by Mark Twain. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. \$1.00.
 Woman and the Law. By George James Bayles, Ph. D. With an introduction by Prof. I. F. Russell. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.40.
 A Frigate's Namesake. By Alice Balch Abbott. With illustrations by George Varian. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.00.
 The Junior Cnp. By Allen French. With Illustrations by Bernard J. Rosenmeyer. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.20.
 Circumstance. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$1.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

- Deafness and Cheerfulness. By A. W. Jackson, A. M. 5×7 . \$1.00.
 Mistress Brent. A Story of Lord Baltimore's Colony in 1638. By Lucy Meacham Thurston. Illustrated by Charles Grunwald. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$1.50.
 Joy and Strength for The Pilgrim's Day. Selected by the Editor of Daily Strength for Daily Needs, Quiet Hours, etc. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.
 Up and Down the Sands of Gold. By Mary Devereux. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., NEW YORK.

- A Short History of the Revolution. By Everett Tomlinson. $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$2.00.
 How to Make Baskets. By Mary White. With a chapter on What the Basket Means to the Indian, by Neltje Blanchan. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.00.
 Kim. By Rudyard Kipling. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$1.50.
 The Road to Frontenac. By Samuel Merwin. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. \$1.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK.

- A Short History of French Literature. By L. E. Kastner, B. A., and H. G. Atkins, M. A., B. A. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

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Dr. T. P. Jerman, *Ridgeway, N. C., Member Medical Society of North Carolina, refer-
ing to Spring No. 1, says: "I have witnessed decided beneficial results
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